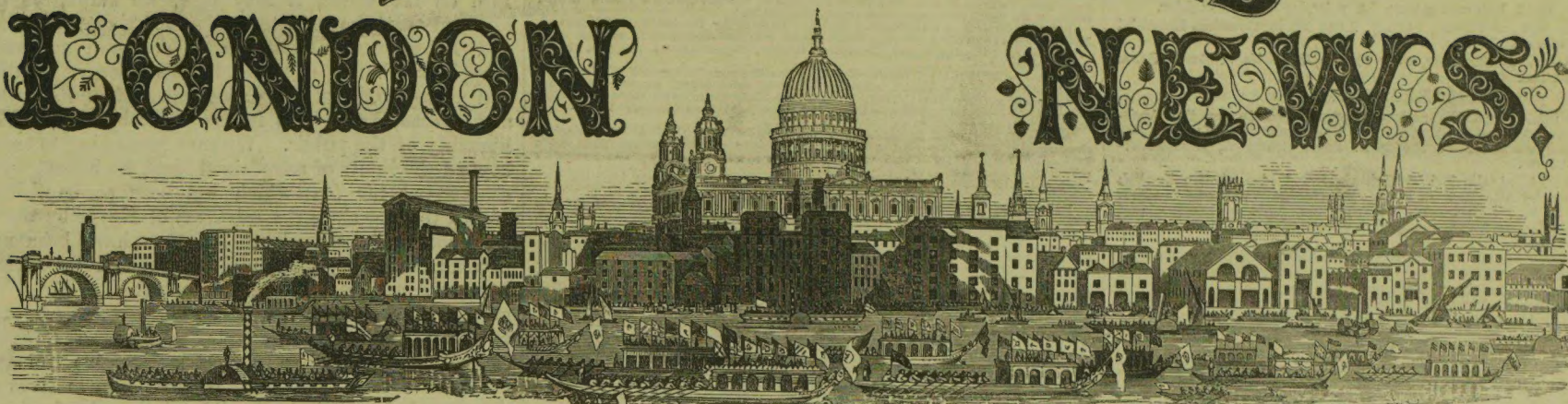


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1818.—VOL. LXIV.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1874.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



A SKETCH AT HENLEY REGATTA.

BIRTHS.

On the 23rd inst., at Wilmington, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Lady Rollo, of a daughter.
On the 23rd inst., at Fair Mile Park, Cobham, Lady Charlotte Russell, of a daughter.
On the 24th, at 12, Belgrave-square, Lady Aveland, of a daughter.
On the 18th inst., at Plauen, Saxony, Anna Maria, Countess Einsiedel (née Carlyon), of a daughter.
On the 31st ult., at Smichow, near Prague, the wife of Baron Franz Ringhoffer, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th ult., at St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, by the Archbishop of Toronto, Frederick Charles Law, Lieutenant R.N., to Charlotte Margaret, eldest daughter of the Hon. John Crawford, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
On the 17th inst., at the British Consulate and also at the English Church, Oporto, by the Rev. R. B. Leach, George Bradbury Hooper, second son of J. K. Hooper, Esq., of Newlands, Tooting-common, and Queenhithe, London, to Ellen, youngest daughter of J. R. Wright, Esq., of Oporto (by telegram).
On the 17th inst., at 93, Boulevard de Sébastopol, Paris, by the Rev. Zadoc Kahn, Chief Rabbi of France, Roland Gideon Israel, eldest son of Bennett Barnett, Esq., of Keppel-street, Russell-square, to Ellen Maria Lingham (professionally known as Miss Nelly Power), youngest daughter of the late Arthur Lingham, Esq., York House, Tulse-hill, Brixton.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., at Thurlow, Clapham, Sir Frederick Montagu Pollock, Bart., late of the Bengal Engineers, aged 59.
On the 18th inst., at his residence, St. Helen's Lodge, Ore, Hastings, the Right Rev. John Harding, D.D., late Bishop of Bombay, in his 69th year.
On the 23rd inst., at Newport, Mon., Helen Mary Cooper, the beloved wife of Robert Cattley Baker, Esq., Control Department, aged 32 years and 6 months. Friends will please accept this intimation.
On the 20th inst., suddenly, at Mount Wolseley, in the county of Carlow, Sir John Richard Wolseley, Bart., D.L.
On the 25th inst., at Manor Villa, Amhurst-road, Hackney, Thomas Peet Glaskin, in his 61st year. Friends please accept this intimation.
On the 18th inst., at Southampton, of dysentery, Armoric Russell McGuire, Esq., late 79th Regiment, third son of the late William J. McGuire, Esq., of Rostrevor, Ireland, and grandson of the late Earl Annesley.
On the 20th inst., at Parade Lodge, Worthing, Thomas Banting, Esq., aged 75 years.
On the 20th inst., at Mount Pleasant, Thurnham, Maidstone, after sixteen days' illness of diphtheria, Aubrey Delany, only and beloved son of the Rev. Hugh Robert Collum, aged 7 years.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 4.

SUNDAY, JUNE 28.
Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
The Queen's Coronation, 1873.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy; 3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Piers Claughton; 7 p.m., the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, Rector of Hawarden.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Canon Prothero; 3 p.m., probably the Very Rev. Dean Stanley; 7 p.m., the Very Rev. the Dean of Chester.
St. James's, noon, the Lord Bishop of London.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. H. L. Thompson; 3 p.m., the Rev. Henry Wace, eighth Boyle Lecture.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. W. J. Loftie, Assistant Chaplain.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.
MONDAY, JUNE 29.
Full moon, 6.48 p.m.
St. Peter, apostle and martyr.
Commercial Travellers' Schools for Orphans, Pinner, half-yearly court, London Tavern, noon.
London Orphan Asylum, Watford, midsummer election, London Tavern, 11 a.m.
Royal Caledonian Asylum and Scottish Hospital, grand ball, Willis's Rooms.
Royal Albert Hall, Mr. Sims Reeves's concert, 8 p.m.
Philharmonic Society, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m.
TUESDAY, JUNE 30.
Prince and Princess of Wales's garden party at Chiswick.
Musical Union, 3 p.m.
Royal Colonial Institute, anniversary, 3 p.m.
Essex Agricultural Society, annual meeting in West Ham Park.
West London Hospital, Hammer-smith, annual dinner, Willis's Rooms (the Duke of Devonshire in the chair).
Reedham Asylum for Fatherless Children, public examination.
Royal Academy of Music, public rehearsal, Hanover-square Rooms, 2 p.m.
Photographic Society, special general meeting, 8 p.m.
Westminster Window Garden Flower Show, College-garden, 3 p.m.
Statistical Society, fortieth anniversary, 3.30 p.m.
Royal Yorkshire Yacht Club, Regatta at Hull (two days).
WEDNESDAY, JULY 1.
Princess Alice of Great Britain married to Prince Louis of Hesse, 1862.
State concert at Buckingham Palace.
Royal Agricultural Society, noon.
Royal Horticultural Society, cut rose show, 1 p.m.
Royal Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.
The Archbishop of Canterbury's annual banquet to the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and others.
Licensed Victuallers' School, annual dinner, Crystal Palace, 3.30 p.m.
Anthropological Institute, special meeting at Bethnal-green Museum, 7 p.m. (Colonel Lane Fox on the Principle of Classification adopted in his Anthropological Collection, 8.30 p.m.)
National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations, annual dinner, Freemasons' Tavern.
Metropolitan Amateur Regatta, Putney.
Westminster Hospital Training-School for Nurses, Madame C. Nilsson's concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.
THURSDAY, JULY 2.
Harrow School speech day, foundation-stone of new speech-room to be laid by the Duke of Abercorn.
Royal British Female Orphan Asylum, Devonport, election.
Dramatic Authors' Society, 2.39 p.m.
Probable opening of Leicester-square inclosure (the gift of Mr. Albert Grant) to the public.
Royal Northern Yacht Club, regatta at Largs (two days).
FRIDAY, JULY 3.
Royal Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.
Royal Botanic Society, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley's lecture).
Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution, annual dinner, the Criterion, 6.30 p.m.
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.
SATURDAY, JULY 4.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.
National Rifle Association Camp set up at Wimbledon.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Direction.	General.
	Barom. Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Direction.	Force.		
June 17	30.123	54.3	49.5	85	8	49.3	64.8	N. NNE. NE.	2.95		0.05
18	30.261	53.7	48.7	84	10	51.1	57.3	NNE. NE.	2.73		0.00
19	30.213	53.8	46.9	79	6	48.6	64.8	NE. NNE.	1.23		0.00
20	30.151	51.9	49.6	92	10	48.1	57.7	SSE. ESE.	1.83		0.00
21	29.973	54.3	42.0	66		43.4	65.7	E. ESE.	1.40		0.00
22	29.948	58.4	47.2	68	2	41.1	75.3	ESE. SSW.	2.12		0.00
23	29.943	58.6	47.0	68	8	49.7	69.3	SSW. SW.	2.70		0.00

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. —
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.093 30.273 30.164 30.021 29.941 29.975
Temperature of Air 53.9° 54.6° 52.0° 56.2° 57.8° 62.6°
" of surface of Evaporation 51.2° 52.0° 48.1° 53.7° 50.9° 54.2°
Direction of Wind NE. SE. NNE. SE. ESE. SW. SSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 4.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 40	1 2	1 23	1 45	2 5	2 23	2 50
5 40	1 2	1 23	1 45	2 5	2 23	2 50
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11 40	1 2	1 23	1 45	2 5	2 23	2 50
12 40	1 2	1 23	1 45	2 5	2 23	2 50
1 40	1 2	1 23	1 45	2 5	2 23	2 50
2 40	1 2	1 23	1 45	2 5	2 23	2 50
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12 40	1 2	1 23	1 45	2 5	2 23	2 50
1 40	1 2	1 23	1 45	2 5	2 23	2 50</

emergency. But a large number of them have; and, while combating with famine, have strengthened all those elements of moral character which are the best earnest of national improvement and growth.

Then, it is to be hoped, that the agony through which India has gone will open her eyes, and dispose her heart to those permanent remedial measures the speedy actualisation of which will prove in the end to be the best economy. Much has been done already in the way of Public Works. Little, however, as compared with the need of them. Periodical famines ought to be made impossible—will be, we trust. No village in India should be difficult of access. No land in India should be dependent for its fertility upon capricious skies; railways, internal roads, storage of water, and well-planned irrigation may be to India trustworthy sources of incalculable wealth. The Marquis of Salisbury fully appreciates these wants of the Eastern peninsula, and, by seeking to add a special Minister of Public Works to the Council of the Viceroy, he has indicated his conviction of the direction in which British policy must henceforth proceed in India. The famine has read a lesson to us all; we have but to appreciate the moral of it. A great opportunity is before us. An enterprise of surpassing magnitude claims our immediate attention. We have subdued the inhabitants of Hindostan, and have thereby put ourselves under the obligation to use our authority to the utmost in subduing the physical evils to which they are exposed.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Balmoral Castle by the Rev. A. Campbell, of Crathie. Her Majesty and the Princess, previously to leaving Balmoral, drove to the Linn of Dee, to Loch Callater, and to other picturesque localities. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, also visited the Rev. A. Campbell and Miss Campbell at The Manse, and the Female School of Art at Abergeldie. Lady Clark of Tillypronie had an interview with her Majesty at the castle.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Balmoral Castle at a quarter past one o'clock on Tuesday, en route for Windsor. The suite in attendance consisted of the Countess of Erroll, the Hon. Mary Lascelles, Mdle. Noréle, Lieutenant-General Viscount Bridport, Major-General H. Ponsonby, Mr. Sahl, and Dr. Marshall. Her Majesty travelled in the customary manner, by the usual route from the Highlands. At Ballater a guard of honour of the 99th Regiment (the Duke of Edinburgh's Own), under the command of Captain Harvey, was in attendance. At Aberdeen there was a large assemblage of the citizens, and upwards of fifty boys of the Mars training-ship were drawn up on the platform, who heartily cheered the Royal travellers as they left the station. At the Bridge of Dun there were also numerous spectators, including the Earl of Dalhousie and Lady Christian Maule, from Brechin Castle, with whom the Queen conversed, Lady Christian presenting her Majesty with a bouquet of choice flowers. Perth was reached at twelve minutes past six. The Queen was received by Lord Kinnaird, and conducted to the committee-rooms of the station, where dinner was served, and, after a stay of forty-five minutes, the journey was resumed, the public not being admitted to the stations south of Perth, in order that the repose of the Queen might not be disturbed. Her Majesty arrived at Windsor Castle at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning. Prince Leopold, who still continues in delicate health, arrived at the castle the previous evening from Oxford.

A state concert will be given at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday next.

The Hon. Mary Lascelles has left the castle. The Hon. Emily Cathcart and the Hon. Mary Pitt have arrived as Maids of Honour in Waiting. Lord De Ros and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West have arrived as Lord and Groom in Waiting; and Major-General Lord Alfred Paget has succeeded Lieutenant-General Viscount Bridport as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.

THE STATE BALL.

By command of the Queen, a state ball was given, on Wednesday, at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the palace from Marlborough House, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards. The Duke of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Teck were present at the ball. The Yeomen of the Guard were on duty, and a guard of honour of the Scots Fusilier Guards was in attendance. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and attended by their ladies and gentlemen in waiting, entered the saloon at twenty minutes before eleven o'clock, when dancing commenced.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of brown poult de soie, with plaitings of brown tulle and Honiton lace, ornamented with garlands of the rose de thé, and veiled with silver spotted tulle. Head-dress and ornaments of pearls and diamonds. Orders—Victoria and Albert and the Danish family order.

Princess Christian wore a dress of white moire antique and satin trimmed with Brussels lace, white orchids, and tulle. Head-dress, tiara of turquoises and diamonds, with bunches of orchids; ornaments, turquoise and diamonds. Orders—Victoria and Albert, and the Prussian, Portuguese, and Russian orders.

The principal members of the Corps Diplomatique, with the ladies of their respective families, were present, and invitations were also issued to about 1800 personages of distinction.

Mr. D. Godfrey's quadrille band, conducted by himself, was in attendance.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales returned to Marlborough House on Monday, from Armitage Hill, where they had passed the Ascot week. In the evening their Royal Highnesses were present at a ball given by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at his residence in Belgrave-square. On Tuesday the Prince and Princess, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, visited the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, at Buckingham Palace, and took leave of their Royal and Imperial Highnesses previous to their departure for the Continent. The Duchess of Teck visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. In the evening their Royal Highnesses went to the Princess's Theatre. The Prince and Princess were present at the state ball at Buckingham Palace. The Princess, accompanied by her children, has driven out daily.

The Prince and Princess will give garden parties at Chiswick on Tuesday next and Tuesday, July 14.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, on Tuesday, opened the Nursery and Mission Room for the Infants of Seamen of the Port of London at St. Paul's, Dock-street. The Duke and Duchess were received at the building by the Bishop of Rochester and various civic functionaries. The 1st City of London Artillery Volunteers, with their band, formed a guard of honour. An address was read by the Vicar, and purses containing five guineas each were presented to the Duchess by ladies and children. Their Royal and Imperial Highnesses inspected the building and also an exhibition of birds and flowers held at the establishment, and after partaking of a dejeuner took their departure amid the enthusiastic cheers of the assemblage. The Duke and Duchess left town on Wednesday en route for Ems. Their Royal and Imperial Highnesses travelled from Charing-cross via the South Eastern Railway to Dover. A Royal salute was fired from the castle upon the embarkation of the Duke and Duchess from the Admiralty Pier, whence they crossed the Channel to Calais and travelled thence via Belgium to Ems.

Entertainments have been given by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait, the French Ambassador and Ambassadress, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duke of Devonshire, the Marchioness of Salisbury, Earl and Countess Sydney, the Earl and Countess of Sandwich, the Earl and Countess of Lonsdale, the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, the Earl of Gainsborough, the Earl and Countess of Cawdor, Earl and Countess Amherst, the Earl and Countess of Harewood, Lord Carlisle and Countess Frances Waldegrave, Mr. Brandling and Julia Countess of Jersey, Viscount and Viscountess Falmouth, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton, Lord and Lady Howard of Glossop, Lord and Lady Henniker, Lord and Lady Lawrence, Lord and Lady Belper, Lord and Lady Templemore, Lady Marian Alford, Lady Llanover, Lady Dashwood, Lord and Lady Vernon, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Lennox Butler, the Hon. Sir Baliol and Lady Brett, Lady O'Brien, the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Northcote, and the Right Hon. R. Lowe and Mrs. Lowe.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Burrough, J., to be Rector of Hilborough, Norfolk.
Denry, R.; Vicar of Tatham, Lancashire.
Hook, C.; Vicar of Funtington, Sussex.
Nepein, Montagu Brymer; Vicar of Lenham.
Reith, David; Vicar of Christ Church, Greenwich.
Sandford, E.; Vicar of Denford, Northamptonshire.
Stapleton, Eliot Henry; Rector of Mereworth.
Webb, C.; Vicar of Mansfield Woodhouse.

Hythe Church, which Mr. Street reports to be, "for its size, almost, if not quite, the most artistically designed building in England," is to be restored at a cost of £5500. A meeting was held on Thursday week—the Bishop of Dover in the chair—to inaugurate the work, and a sum of £600 was collected.

The Bishop of Ely, on Thursday morning, reopened the Church of St. Benedict, Cambridge, which had undergone considerable restoration, at a cost of about £1500. The south aisle and the chancel have been rebuilt, and the church has been entirely reset.

An influential deputation, headed by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, waited, on Tuesday, upon the President of the Education Committee of the Privy Council with reference to the transfer of the National Society's schools to school boards. It is desired that such transfers should not be made absolute, but only on lease, and subject to conditions ensuring the fulfilment of the original intentions of the founders.

A beautifully-illuminated address has been presented to the Rev. J. M. S. Brooke, M.A., by the parishioners of St. Mary's, Wolverhampton, to testify their regard and esteem for his labours among them as curate in charge during six months. A handsome gold watch and chain have been given to Mrs. Brooke.—The Rev. J. C. Cammack has been presented with a handsomely-bound set of Wordsworth's "Commentaries" and a purse of one hundred sovereigns by members of the congregation of St. James's, Norland, Notting-hill, as a testimonial of the unwearied manner in which he has worked among the poor of that parish during the period of his curacy there. Mr. J. C. Cammack has been appointed to the incumbency of the newly-formed district of St. Clement's, City-road.

The governors of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy held a meeting on Saturday, at their house, 2, Bloomsbury-place—the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair—to distribute benefactions to poor clergymen with families of not less than three children. The cases of 120 clergymen, applying from various parts of England and Wales, having been carefully considered, donations, amounting in the aggregate to £1900, were granted to them. Fourteen applicants had each three children, thirteen others four each, fifteen others five each, seventeen others six each, thirteen others seven each, sixteen others eight each, eight others nine each, three others ten each, two others twelve and thirteen. Some clergymen applied who, not having three children, were not eligible to partake in the particular benefactions referred to, but to whom grants were made from another fund applicable to their cases. The governors next took into consideration twenty-six applications for apprentice fees, educational grants, and outfits for clergy children, and towards these most useful objects gave £350. In May last thirty-four widows and aged single daughters were elected to pensions of £20 per annum, to fill vacancies which had occurred since May, 1873, in the society's list of 712 pensioners, and a few other widows and daughters were elected to pensions of smaller amount. Amongst 111 other widows and daughters who applied the governors distributed £940, and £500 were given for educating and placing out in life forty-eight children.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The election to scholarships and exhibitions at Keble has taken place as follows:—Classical Scholarships: J. A. Cyril Brown, Marlborough College. Natural Science Scholarship: W. J. Noble, Epsom College. Classical Exhibition: A. E. Wigan, Radley College. Proximo Accesserunt: A. Shadwell, Uppingham School; and C. W. Townsend, Keble College. There were about thirty-six candidates.

Mr. A. L. Smith, B.A., Balliol, has been elected Fellow of Trinity. Mr. Smith gained "a first class" in classics under moderators in Trinity Term, 1871; a "first class" in the Final Classical School, Trinity Term, 1873, and was awarded the Marquis of Lothian's Prize (subject, "Erasmus") in 1874.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Previous Examination List, the result of the first examination held under the new regulations, was published last week. Of the 230 candidates for the first part, which includes a Greek, a Latin classic, St. Matthew in the original

Greek, and a paper of questions in Latin and Greek grammar, 156 have satisfied the examiners, 54 passing with credit in the first class. For the second part, which includes Paley, Euclid, arithmetic, and algebra, of the 253 candidates, 162 have passed, 60 being placed in the first class; 102 have passed the additional subjects required of all candidates for honours out of 171 candidates. Under the new system the number of rejected candidates is considerably less in proportion than formerly. Nine non-collegiate students obtained a first class.

The number of degrees conferred by the University during the academical year 1873-4—that is, from June 18, 1873, to June 20, 1874—is the largest on record, amounting to 822. Of this number eleven took the degree of Doctor—namely, 4 in divinity, 4 in law, and 3 in medicine; 310 proceeded to the degree of Master of Arts, 20 to the degree of Master of Laws, 462 to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 2 to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, 11 to the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and 6 to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. These numbers are exclusive of the honorary degrees conferred last Tuesday, and represent degrees after examination and residence.

Dr. Jex-Blake, the newly-appointed Head Master of Rugby School, presided last Saturday at the delivery of the annual speeches, which took place in the Townhall. He expressed his thorough confidence in the future of the school.

The following have been elected to open scholarships at Marlborough College:—Senior scholars: Chandler and H. Thompson, Marlborough. Berens Scholar: R. D. Cartier, Marlborough. Junior scholar: J. Davidson, Mr. Waterfield's; Grant and Cholmondeley, Marlborough; Tothill, Mr. Waterfield's; Arkle and Eyres, Marlborough.

Prize day at University College on Wednesday brought with it a gratifying account of the state of the institution. The report read by the Dean of the Arts Faculty mentioned that the number of students enrolled had increased to 596. Lord Kimberley distributed the prizes, a share of which fell to ladies.

Wednesday, being speech day, or, to use the phraseology of the school for more than 300 years, "Apposition" at St. Paul's School, a numerous assemblage of old Paulines and other friends of the school met to witness the distribution of prizes. The chair was occupied by the Warden of the Mercers' Company, and among the visitors present were the Bishop of Llandaff, Baron Pollock, and a large number of ladies.

Additional interest was lent to the proceedings at the annual Speech Day at Wellington College, on Thursday week, by the fact that it was the first under the auspices of the new Head Master, the Rev. E. C. W. Wickham, son-in-law to Mr. Gladstone. The latter gentleman was expected to be present, but, owing to the death of Sir Stephen Glynn, his brother-in-law (who was likewise coming), he was unable to attend. The Duke of Wellington, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Hampton, the Bishop of Hereford, the Chaplain-General, the Chancellor of Lincoln, Dr. Benson (the late Head Master), Colonel Paget, and a large company were present.

The annual celebration of Commemoration Day at King's College, London, took place, on Wednesday, with special services in the chapel, at which a sermon was preached by the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster. At the conclusion of the service in the chapel a large company assembled in the hall to partake of luncheon, at which the Principal of the college presided. He was supported by Lord and Lady Hatherley, the Bishop of Winchester, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Hampton, the Dean of Westminster, Mr. Forsyth, M.P., Sir F. Grant, Professor Carpenter, and many members of the council.

Last Saturday afternoon the Bishop of Chichester opened a chapel in connection with Eastbourne College—an institution founded mainly by the help of the Duke of Devonshire. The Bishop, in the course of an address, said that it was well and good that the old and wise practice of making chapels an integral part of educational establishments should be followed in our days. Eastbourne College, like many new institutions, had to fight its way through many difficulties; but it had now reached smoother waters, and there was reason to hope that a fair and prosperous future was before it.

The Rev. R. J. Hughes, M.A., Jesus College, Oxford, has been appointed master of Rossall Preparatory School.

The children belonging to the North London Collegiate School assembled, on Thursday, in St. James's Hall, for the purpose of receiving their prizes at the hands of the Earl of Dartmouth. The prize list, which was read by the Head Master, stated that the school again stood first in all England in University honours, and also had passed the greatest number of candidates in the metropolitan district.

The Rev. H. B. Tristram, LL.D., Canon of Durham, in the absence of the Bishop, presided at the speeches and prize distribution of Bishop Auckland Grammar School, on the 19th.

The prizes at Clitheroe Grammar School, founded by Philip and Mary in 1534, were distributed, on Wednesday, by Dr. Hayman, Vicar of Aldingham.

The prizes and certificates won by students of the Manchester centre in connection with the University of Cambridge local examinations were distributed, on Monday, by the Very Rev. the Dean.

HENLEY REGATTA.

That beautiful piece of the river, from Henley Bridge, which is adorned with Mrs. Damer's sculptured faces of Thames and Isis, down to the islet nearly opposite Fawley Court and Remenham, beneath the wooded cliffs of Park Place, has this week been made the scene of the annual contest among English amateur boatmen. The weather on Wednesday and Thursday, though bright at some times of the day, was unfortunately spoilt by violent stormy fits; but there was a pleasant hour for the more fortunate spectators who chanced to escape a wetting. Our front-page Engraving shows the enjoyable position of such a holiday party of gentlefolk on the margin of our gracious Thames, which, from Henley down to Windsor—ay, down to Weybridge and Walton—is as fair a stream, with banks as fair in cultured rural beauty, as any English scenery we know; nor would we consent to disparage the rather suburban attractions of Richmond and Hampton Court. The business of the Henley Regatta may be left to the commentator on "National Sports" in his next weekly chronicle of such performances. Our present aim is to bear witness, as we have often done before, to the charms of the Royal English River that flows through these metropolitan shires.

Lord Henry Lennox, on Wednesday afternoon, laid the foundation-stone of the new waterworks at Chichester.

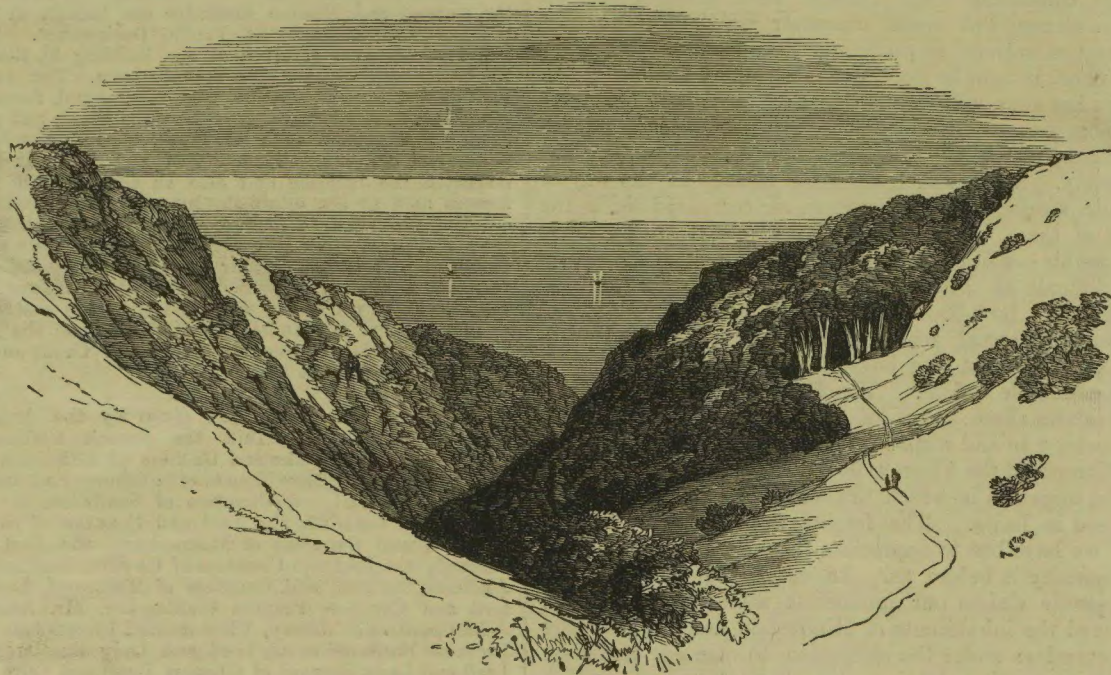
The Alhambra Music Hall at Bristol was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning.

The Great Western Railway Company has converted all its south-western district from the broad to the narrow gauge.

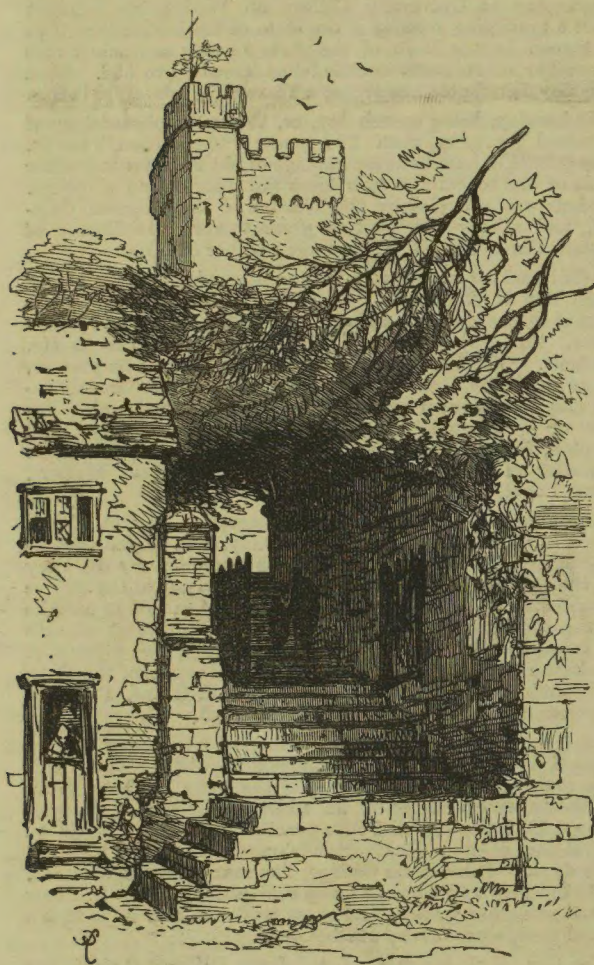
Leaves from a Sketch-Book.

CORNWALL.

The south-western peninsula of Great Britain might have been called "Little Britain." It was, like the mountainous region of Gwynneth or North Wales and the different parts of Strathclyde, including the Cumberland and Westmorland Lake district, a stronghold of Celtic nations against the Saxon and Norman conquerors of this island. The original inhabitants were Cymry or Cimmerians—perhaps those mentioned by Homer, as they were visited in his time by the Phœnician trading ships for tin. They were of kindred race to their neighbours of Dynevor or South Wales, and to their Continental neighbours in Brittany. A grand Celtic League or Confederation, of which King Arthur may really have been the last warlike and patriotic champion, held these Christian kingdoms of West Britain in alliance during the first half-century of the Saxon invasion. The field of Arthur's last battle, where he got his death-wound, fighting against his rebellious nephew, Mordred, is said to be at Camelford, not far from the ruins of Tintagel Castle, on the rock-bound north coast. It is more certain that the Britons, Danes, and Saxons, the last named under King Egbert, fought a great battle here in 823. The very name of Cornwall, like that of Wales, contains a token of this ancient enmity of race, but it contains something more. In the old Celtic tongue *Kernio* signified "Horny." The shores of this peninsula, like the head of a stag, thrust many an antlered promontory forth against the sea. The



FRATHY VALLEY.



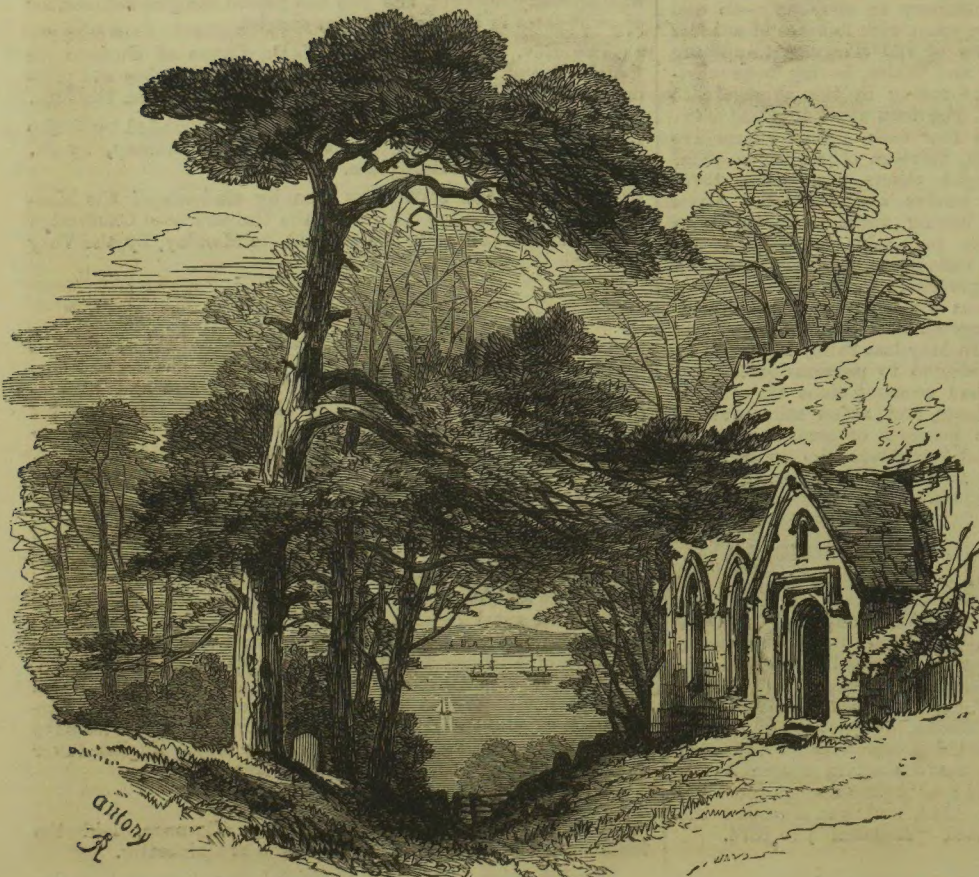
ST. ANTHONY.

Romans, who Latinised every British name, called the province Cornubia, when they ruled here to a certain extent. The Saxons of Wessex, keeping the root of the old name, spoke of it as Corn-wealas; for they identified its Celtic race with the Wealas, or Welsh. This is the term everywhere applied by Teutonic or Germanic nations to foreigners whose language is not of the Germanic family, as the modern Germans to this day call Frenchmen and Italians *wälsch*. So it was that Cornwall long remained, to the popular English mind, an outlandish country. To the peasantry of Devon or Somerset it still retains that character; unfamiliar, uncomprehended, rather sinister and uncanny, if not, as in former ages, a land of man-eating giants, of doleful goblins, of malicious witches and elves or pixies, haunting its moors and woods. The true derivation of the name Cornwall has been stated. Anybody who chooses may believe in the hero Corineus, who overcame the giants Gog and Magog, and led them in chains to London, then called Troy-Novant or New Troy, the city founded by Brutus, grandson of Æneas, among the native Trinobantes on the banks of the Thames. We shall believe in no such matter, though we have seen Gog and Magog still captive in Guildhall. It was not Corineus, in our opinion, who gave his name to Cornwall, but the horn-shaped projections of its shores, more especially on the south side, where our Artist has rambled with his pleasing sketch-book.

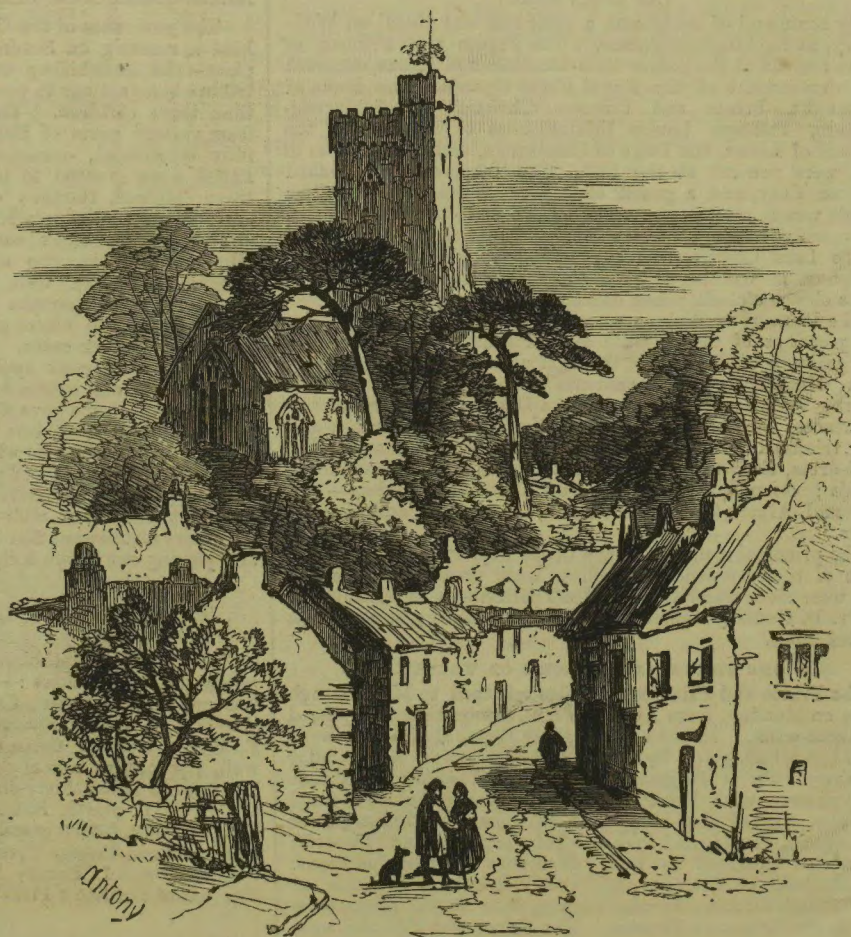
The south coast of this peninsula, in Cornwall as in Devonshire, much differs from the north coast in its geological structure and the surface of the adjacent lands. On the north side of that bare upland ridge of peaty moor and granite, which stretches from Dartmoor to the Land's End, the shores of the Atlantic and Irish Sea, entering the Bristol Channel, are a precipitous wall, resembling the rampart of a mighty fortress, with turrets and bastions that defy the wrath of the ocean waves. Here and there, high up between the dark slaty cliffs, are little "combes" or hollows of delicious verdure, sloping and opening seaward from the bleak moorland behind them. But along the southern coast, in Mount's Bay, and from the Lizard Point to Plymouth Sound, the scenery is less stern of aspect, and perhaps less grand, yet more beautiful: it displays fine inlets and estuaries, landlocked gulfs and bays, with interior



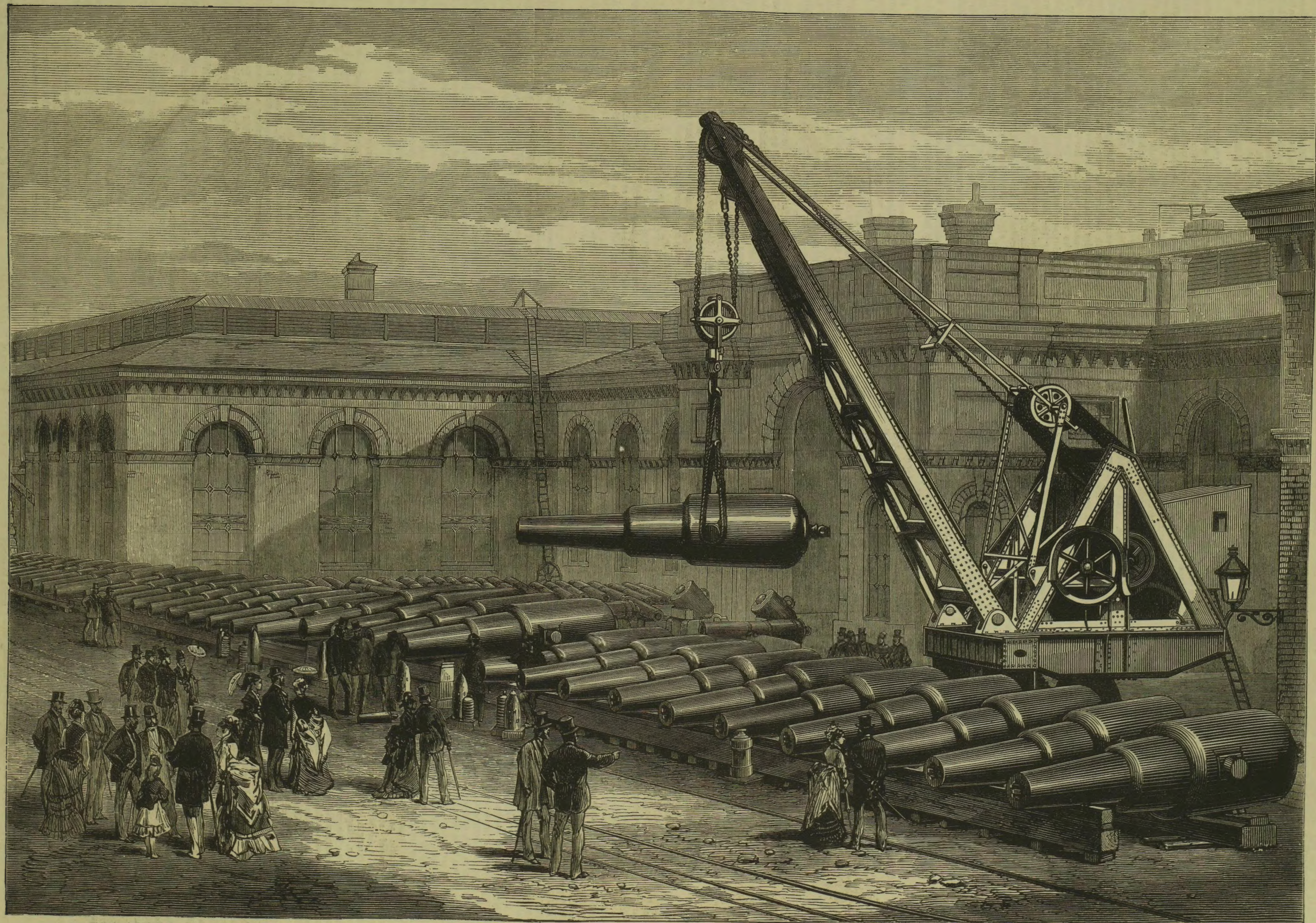
ST. JOHN'S.



A PEEP FROM THE CHURCHYARD, ST. ANTHONY.



ST. ANTHONY.



THE "INFANT SCHOOL" AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL, AS SEEN BY THE CZAR.

limbs or branches, and clusters of distinct headlands far out to sea. The more sheltered hills inland are thickly clothed with trees on the banks of the inner waters. Such is the estuary of the Fal, otherwise named Carrick Roads, where Pendennis Castle is confronted by the headland, the light-house, and the village church of St. Anthony in Roseland, close to the little town of St. Mawes. There is another St. Anthony, seven or eight miles further on, which stands in a similar position at the mouth of the Helford estuary, receiving the little river Hel from Helstone. That is St. Anthony in Meneage, or Meneacan, which means the rugged, stony bit of country terminated by the Lizard Point, the southernmost tip of Great Britain. It is of a third St. Anthony, or "Anthony," as familiarly called by the natives, that we have now to present a few sketches. The Anthony in question is near Saltash and Devonport, upon the shores of an inlet of the Hamoaze, or great estuary of the Tamar, which separates Cornwall from Devon, west of Plymouth Sound. The twin manors of East and West Anthony have a certain degree of dignity in the topographical and genealogical history of the West of England. They comprise what is called the church town and the hamlets of Torpoint, Wilcove, and Tregantle, besides the parish of St. John, with Tregenhawke. The original lords of St. Anthony were the Arceadeckne family, from whom, by different marriage alliances, the two manors separately passed to the Carews and Arundels; thence to the Courtenays and Poles. That eminent scholar Richard Carew—in the time of Queen Elizabeth and James I.—who was associated with Camden, Stow, and Spelman in founding the Society of Antiquaries, about 1598, was the squire of East Anthony. His book, "The Survey of Cornwall," is one of the best works upon the antiquities of this county. The church here contains his monumental tomb, and in the manor house his portrait is preserved, with those of Sir Kenelm Digby and Admiral Van Tromp, by Vandyke. It is, perhaps, an odd coincidence that the Rev. Robert Polwhele, a later historian of Cornwall, was Rector of the other St. Anthony—namely, in Meneage. One of our Artist's sketches is a view of Frathy valley and bay. This place is near the St. Anthony and St. John's of the Hamoaze, but is situated on the open seacoast in Whitesand Bay, some distance west of Rame Head, with its newly-constructed fort. Before leaving the neighbourhood of this St. Anthony, let us bear record that the parish claims to be famous, like many others in Devon and Cornwall, by a miraculous thunderstorm having killed, or scorched and not killed, a whole congregation of people in the old church two hundred years ago. The mansion of Thanks, in this parish, was built in the last century, by Lord Graves, an Admiral who performed brave exploits in 1740, in the attack on Spanish forts in the West Indies. Of the Carews so long dwelling at St. Anthony, we may not forget Sir Alexander, who held command, for the Parliament, of St. Nicholas Island, in Plymouth Sound, during the Civil War. He was caught making terms with the King's party for earning a pardon by delivering up his post to the Royalist forces. For this attempted betrayal of his trust he was beheaded on Tower-hill. We have but touched one point of the Cornish coast in our present notice. Something of equal interest might be told of many other places in the Far West of Britain.

THE WOOLWICH INFANT SCHOOL.

The big gun that was built at Woolwich Arsenal for her Majesty's ship *Devastation* was called "the Woolwich Infant" by way of a joke upon its size. Its parents could not, indeed, have pleaded in their excuse as a young mother is said to have pleaded for her babe—that it was "only a little one;" but a fault it certainly was, for the experimental discharges cracked this mighty piece of ordnance in a most decisive manner. When we think of the explosion of a cartridge 2ft. 6 in. long, with 130 lb. of powder, to throw a 700 lb. shot from a tube 12 in. in diameter (a great bore, isn't it?), we must see it is a rather forcible proceeding. Upon such an occasion the interior surface of the gun has to suffer a pressure in some parts of more than 60 tons upon the square inch, which few infants could endure without bursting. Not much blame, therefore, is due to the original bantling of Woolwich Arsenal, which was recast in a better form; but the great guns of more recent construction, weighing likewise 35 tons each, are designed to endure a more severe ordeal of their strength. When the Emperor of Russia visited Woolwich, a few weeks ago, one of the sights offered to his inspection was the assemblage of fifty guns, large and small, which some facetious officer has called "the Infant School." The very large one, suspended from the crane, is even bigger than those we have mentioned, its weight being 38 tons. Four 35-ton guns are placed in the middle of the row; the others are twenty-five guns weighing twenty-five tons each, and a score of those weighing 20 tons each. Shot and cartridges belonging to the largest guns are placed on the ground near their muzzles. At the feet of the gentlemen who stand looking upon this display of gigantic artillery weapons lies one of the small mountain-guns of steel, throwing a 7-lb. shot or shell, invented for the Abyssinian War, and lately used against the Ashantees. Its length is about 3 ft., and it may be carried with ease by two men, slinging it on a pole, or it may travel on the back of a mule; the gun-carriage forms a separate load. This miniature ordnance will be quite as useful, in its way, as the mightiest cannon in the Queen's naval or military garrison service. Our Illustration is from a photograph by Mr. H. Baden Pritchard, of the War Office photographic department.

LABOUR AND WAGES.

On the advice of Lord Walsingham and Mr. Clare Read, the Norfolk Farmers' Labour Defence Association has agreed to modify its rules with respect to locking out men and fixing a maximum wage. Mr. Read declared that the farmers were not fighting against legitimate union amongst labourers, but against a semi-political organisation, which, if allowed to carry out its principles, would become tyrannical.

There was a great trades demonstration at Manchester, on Saturday afternoon, in support of the locked-out agricultural labourers. The cash collected in money-boxes which accompanied the procession amounted to £192 13s., of which £117 was contributed in pennies.

A great demonstration of miners took place at Willenhall on Monday, connected with the Amalgamated Association. Sixteen bands of music and about 20,000 people, with numerous banners, collected upon an open space of ground amongst the pits. The multitudes were addressed by Mr. Halliday, president of the association; Mr. Brown, vice-president; and, amongst others, by two Roman Catholic priests. A strong feeling was expressed by the meeting to continue the struggle "to the bitter end," and Mr. Halliday assured them that there would be funds to enable them to hold out for some time.

The Cleveland miners' strike terminated last Saturday, when the Miners' Council, at a full representative meeting held at Saltburn-by-the-Sea, accepted the employers' terms.

Several persons have been fined for assaulting and intimidating non-unionists.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, June 25.

Although not devoid of interest, the sittings of the National Assembly have this week been more calm and commonplace than usual. The attention of the political world is just now centred in the proceedings of the Constitutional Committee, supposed to be engaged upon M. Casimir Périer's proposition for the definitive proclamation of the Republic, although, owing to the Committee's resolution to keep all its meetings secret, it is difficult to discover with what it is really occupied, and the newspapers are forced to fall back on a series of *on dits* more or less absurd and improbable. A debate of considerable importance took place in the Assembly on Saturday last, when, at M. Clapier's suggestion, it was resolved by 358 votes against 328 that the present objectionable system with reference to the appointment of provincial mayors should be maintained in vigour for another two years; and it is only at the expiration of that period that the new law now being discussed will be carried into effect. This contradictory vote has caused no little surprise, as only a few weeks ago the majority were remarkably anxious to have the new measure voted and promulgated. Amongst other bills passed this week by the Assembly may be mentioned one authorising the Government to award a certain number of decorations to successful French exhibitors at last year's Vienna Weltausstellung, and another for the protection of children trained to follow the unhappy calling of acrobats.

The Republican journals, and notably M. Gambetta's organ, *La République Française*, have commenced, this week, a veritable campaign against the Bonapartist party, exposing some fresh intrigue or manoeuvre every day. The attention of the Government is called to the numerous Bonapartist sub-committees existing in different parts of Paris; the attempts made to establish similar réunions in the provinces are periodically signalled. Colonel Pietri, it would appear, has established a "Comité des Anciens Officiers" in the capital, charged with the mission of winning over the army to the cause of Napoleon IV., and a circular emanating from it has been going the round of the press. The Bonapartists still carry on their propaganda with a high hand in the departments, and, as the Government has begun making seizures of portraits of the Prince Imperial, the wholesale distribution of cartes de visite has been replaced by that of brochures, eulogising the fallen régime and prophesying the speedy enthronement of the youthful exile of Chislehurst. One of these pamphlets seeks to rehabilitate Marshal Bazaine, whom it describes as a "martyr who sacrificed himself for the army and the nation." In addition to these brochures the *République Française* calls attention to the appearance of a gaily coloured broadsheet depicting the exploits of the Prince Imperial from his birth to the Bonapartist reception at Chislehurst on Aug. 15 last, which is sold in the streets, with M. de Fourton's sanction. In reference to the inquiry set on foot by the Government, the semi-official organs announce that the police have already discovered the existence of four secret Bonapartist committees, presided over by MM. Jolibois, Fleury, Lagrange, and Pietri.

The newspapers have been commenting, this week, on the account of last autumn's Fusionist intrigues, recently published by the *Times*; and General Changarnier has drawn up a declaration on behalf of his colleagues of the once famous Committee of Nine, in which they formally deny that the Count de Chambord ever consented to abandon the white flag, or that they ever pretended he did, the *procès verbal* of their sittings expressly stating that, in alluding to the maintenance of the tricolour flag, M. Chesnelong spoke in his own name and those of his fellow-negotiators, and in nowise in that of Henry V—a point which does not seem to have been generally understood.

On Friday evening, at six o'clock, after a long and lingering illness, M. Jules Janin, the time-honoured Parisian "prince of critics," expired, at his pleasant rural residence at Passy. His funeral, which took place on Monday, was attended by nearly 3000 persons, nearly the whole of the Paris literary and artistic world being present. Several funeral orations were pronounced—one by M. Cuvillier-Fleury, in the name of the Academy, of which Janin was a member, since 1870, and another by M. John Lemoine, on behalf of the *Journal des Débats*, in writing for which Janin originally acquired celebrity. France has undoubtedly suffered a considerable loss in the person of this brilliant, polished, and elegant writer, one of the most fertile of his epoch, the long list of his published works, over sixty in number, comprising novels, such as that strange, fantastical composition, "L'Âne Mort et la Femme Guillotinée," with which he made his début in 1829; "La Confession," "La Religieuse de Toulouse," and "Circé;" books of travel relating to Normandy, Brittany, Italy, and the East; historical works, such as his "Histoire de France," and his "Histoire de la Littérature Dramatique;" biographies, such as his well-known studies on Barnave and Samuel Richardson; and translations, including his "Horace," generally acknowledged to be the best in the French language, and his rendering of "Clarissa Harlowe." His last work, entitled "Paris et Versailles il y a Cent Ans," was published only a few months ago.

Statisticians frequently maintain that crime is generally on the decrease; but, judging from the constantly recurring and remarkably horrible criminal cases recorded in the French newspapers, one is scarcely inclined to accept their dictum. During the past week amateurs of assize-court emotions have been revelling in the rumours current respecting the terrible "Drame de Senozan" recently judged with closed doors by the Court of Châlons. The circumstances of the case are rather obscure, but resolve themselves into the indictment of an uncle charged with attempting to murder his niece's lover. The victim, a young avoué, had the lower part of his jaw blown away by a discharge from the prisoner's rifle, and his appearance in the court excited a general movement of commiseration. It would appear that the young persons—the girl, Mlle. Marie Despey, is the daughter of a Toulouse professor—had known each other for four years, and at the period of the attempted murder their marriage was contemplated, and would probably have ensued. The prisoner, M. Lacroix, has, strange to say, been acquitted by the jury, the reason for which can scarcely be appreciated, owing to the Court having sat with closed doors. Compensation, however, has been accorded to his victim in the shape of damages, amounting to £300, and an annuity of £96.

HOLLAND.

On Thursday week the King of Holland arrived at Ems, and was received at the railway station by the Emperors of Russia and Germany.

In the Second Chamber an unsuccessful attempt has been made to modify universal suffrage. The first clause of the bill was rejected by 29 votes against 32. A Ministerial crisis has occurred in consequence, all the members of the Cabinet having tendered their resignations to the King.

SPAIN.

Delivering a speech at the Madrid Exhibition on Monday, Marshal Serrano said the sole policy of the Government was to obtain peace, and that when that was secured the country would be able to reconstitute itself freely.

There have been some skirmishes, with varying success, between the Carlists and the Republican troops; but attention is wellnigh wholly centred on the impending contest at Estella, where the Carlists have established three lines of defences for a distance of five leagues. It is reported at Madrid that the Republican army consists of 120,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry, and that Marshal Concha has with him 33,000 men and eighty-seven guns.

ITALY.

Last Saturday the Pope gave an audience to the Ambassadors of France and the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and to the Minister of Brazil, who presented the congratulations of their Governments on the occasion of the anniversary of his Holiness's succession. At the Vatican, on Sunday, there was a brilliant reception to celebrate the Papal anniversary. The Pope was loudly cheered after his reply to an address from the members of the Catholic Congress at Venice. In receiving representatives of all the Italian dioceses, bearing an address from the recent Catholic Congress at Vienna, the Pope has spoken with renewed fervour on the trials of the Pontificate. He concludes with a hope that they would be changed into joys.

The American pilgrims have left Rome. The Rev. Mr. Denby, who was intrusted by the Archbishop of New York with the duties of spiritual director of the pilgrimage, has been received by the Pope, to whom he presented, together with the Archbishop's congratulations, a considerable sum of money sent by the Catholic Union of New York. Four American pilgrims presented his Holiness with a magnificent album, containing eighty signatures, and some diamonds worth 25,000 scudi. In acknowledging sundry gifts presented to him by the American pilgrims, the Pope said that America is now the only country where he is really Pope in the eyes of the Government. Everywhere else his pontifical acts are liable to be controlled by the civil authorities.

At the administrative elections in the city of Modena the clerical party has been completely defeated.

GERMANY.

On the recommendation of the Judicial Committee, the German Federal Council has adopted proposals for the elaboration of the civil and commercial codes and for joint-stock legislation. A legal commission will be at once appointed for carrying out these objects.

The members of the Academy of Science and Art at Berlin, together with the presiding secretaries, the Rector and Senate of the University, and several other personages distinguished in scientific and artistic pursuits, gave a farewell dinner, last Saturday, to Mr. Bancroft, who had occupied the post of United States Minister at that Court.

In his speech from the throne closing the Wurttemberg Diet, on Saturday, the King dwelt upon the voting of the treaties concluded with Prussia as the most important of the Acts which have been passed.

A banquet was given, last Saturday, to the members of the various Commissions at the International Agricultural Exhibition at Bremen. Among the guests present were the Crown Prince of Germany and the King of Saxony. The former thanked the foreign exhibitors for their co-operation in the undertaking, and assured them that nowhere did a more sincere desire exist to continue the work of human culture than in the German Empire.

At Posen the Cathedral Chapter has declined to proceed to the election of a new Vicar-General for the archbishopric. They protest that they cannot do so without violence to their consciences and to their ecclesiastical oaths.

At an early hour on Wednesday the conference of Prussian Bishops was opened at Fulda. There were present ten prelates, besides those of Paderborn, Mayence, and Freiburg. The bishoprics of Cologne, Posen, and Trèves are represented by deputies.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

It is announced that the Empress will leave Vienna to-day (Saturday) for Ischl, and sojourn there till July 18. Her Majesty will then go, via Munich, Stuttgart, and Havre, to a villa near Sandown, Isle of Wight. In September the Empress will visit London for a few days, and in travelling home will sojourn seven days in Paris.

Cognisance was taken, by a motion in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, on Monday, of the Prime Minister's explanation concerning the recent change in the Cabinet, and also with regard to the omission of the Emperor's signature to his letter, which was declared to have been a mere act of forgetfulness.

Much more satisfactory accounts are now published of the crops in Austro-Hungary. A report of the Agricultural Department, dated the 16th inst., states that the harvest is in some places in excellent condition, and in others promises at least an average yield.

DENMARK.

Count Holstein von Holsteinberg has been intrusted by the King with the duties of Finance Minister ad interim, his Majesty having accepted the resignation of Herr Kreiger.

AMERICA.

The Currency Bill has passed the Senate and the House of Representatives, and has been signed by the President. It emancipates the banks from the liability to hold a certain reserve as a guarantee for their circulation.

With reference to the Geneva award, both Houses have passed the Compromise Bill, creating a commission to distribute the fund among persons having direct, undisputed claims, which will absorb 3,000,000 dollars. The balance of the fund is to remain in the Treasury for future legislation. President Grant has approved the bill.

As a sequel to the distribution of the Alabama indemnity the House of Representatives has passed a resolution affirming the superiority of arbitration to war in the settlement of international differences.

The House of Representatives, before adjourning on Tuesday evening, threw out the Amendatory Tariff Bill, and the bill providing for the civil rights of negroes. The Utah Bill was passed.

Some further particulars regarding the proposed Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States are furnished by the *Times* correspondent at Philadelphia. The treaty concedes mutual rights of sea-coast fishery, and contains three schedules of articles which between July, 1875, and June, 1876, are to pay two thirds of the present duties; between July, 1876, and June, 1877, one third of the duties; and after July 1, 1877, are to be free goods. These three schedules embrace all products, agricultural implements, and the greater part of the manufactures of both countries. Canada is to enlarge the canals from Lake Erie to Montreal, to deepen the St. Lawrence River channel so as to admit of vessels drawing 12 ft., and to construct a canal connecting St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain. Mutual rights of navigation are given in these matters, also in the Erie Canal. Vessels built in either country may be bought

by persons of the other and admitted to registry. The treaty is to continue for twenty-one years, and is terminable afterwards on three years' notice. The Reciprocity Treaty has been sent to the Senate for ratification, but postponed till December, along with the Amendatory Tariff and Civil Rights Bills.

Mr. Cresswell, the Postmaster-General, has resigned.

During a festival which was being held at Syracuse, State of New York, on Tuesday, the floor of a church gave way, by which accident four persons were killed and more than a hundred injured.

INDIA.

In his weekly telegram respecting the famine in India, the Viceroy states that the rains have everywhere set in, and that the prospects of future crops continue very good. One fresh death from starvation is reported, making the total twenty-three. It is announced that the total rainfall in the Bombay Presidency has reached twenty inches. The *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta telegraphed on Tuesday:—"There has been a sufficient fall of rain everywhere except around Calcutta. The reports of the crops up to Saturday were extremely favourable. In Rungpore the peasantry are cutting the early rice, and elsewhere are sowing or transplanting late rice. The Tirhoot peasantry say that the rain has broken the neck of the famine. In Burdwan fever is increasing. Dr. Wilkie is specially investigating the disease." It was telegraphed from Calcutta, through Reuter's agency, on Thursday:—"The rains continue, and the hoarded stocks of grain are being brought out. Distress is now believed to be stayed everywhere, and the hopes of the people are generally reviving."

Mr. Forsyth has, says a Calcutta telegram to the *Times*, returned to India by the Kogyar route. The ascent of the Jangidawan Pass was severe from the rapid torrent. The descent was indescribably difficult from the melting glaciers.

General Norman, according to another Calcutta telegram, has returned from the Andaman Islands. He has arranged with General Stewart for the distribution of troops and the regulations for the settlements of life convicts, who are increasing in a dangerous proportion.

AUSTRALIA.

A Melbourne telegram states that the Victorian Parliament has had a Constitution Bill submitted to it, and that the second reading was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Jabez Hogg has been elected a corresponding Fellow of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences.

Advices from Teheran state that differences have arisen between the Turkish and Persian Governments.

Two gun-boats have been launched on the Rhine at Wesel, and more are to follow.

The Anglo-Belgian Prize-Fund Association has ceased to exist, its dissolution having been voted at a recent meeting.

Sir James Drummond, with the Mediterranean fleet, has arrived at Constantinople.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed Mr. Henry Connor Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Natal.

A miniature white elephant, of the race which the Indians formerly worshipped, has been received at the Jardin d'Acclimation at Paris.

The Turkish Government has announced to the United States Minister that it intends to adhere to its recent order prohibiting the sale of Bibles in Turkey.

During the passage of the Sultan from Calcutta to London, with a number of wild beasts, one of them (a leopard) broke loose and took possession of the deck, the crew taking to the rigging and the passengers to their cabins. It was shot.

Early on Saturday last the Church of St. Saviour, at Constantinople, was formally ceded to the Kupelianists, by order of the Grand Vizier. A strong body of police accompanied the Government officers who conducted the proceedings.

The Prussian correspondent of the *Times* tells us that the new Transcaspian district of the Russian empire may be said to extend from Krasnovodsk to the Gurgun river on the south and to the fort of Karis on the east. Karis is about 300 miles west of Merv, while Merv is 250 miles north of Herat.

The national commemoration in honour of Hans Sachs, the people's poet of the sixteenth century, to whom Germany also owes the creation of her national drama, began at Nuremberg by an introductory festivity on Tuesday. The unveiling of the statue took place on Wednesday.

The Turkish vessel Kars, en route for Salonica, was run down yesterday week, in the Sea of Marmora, by the Egyptian ship Behera, coming from Alexandria. Out of 350 passengers and crew of the former vessel, only thirty were saved and taken on board the Behera, which has sustained severe damage.

The Princess Imperial of Brazil arrived at Rio de Janeiro, on Tuesday morning, by the Gironne. In the Brazilian Council of Ministers a civil marriage bill has been discussed and rejected. The Electoral Reform Bill before Congress will, it is feared, occasion a Ministerial crisis. Messages have been sent through the new Brazilian cable congratulating the King of Portugal upon the establishment of telegraphic communication between Europe and the Brazils.

It is the custom in Germany to announce engagements as well as actual marriages in the public prints. The following appears in the *Dresden Journal* with reference to such a notice:—"With respect to the announcement by which I, at the end of last November, gave notice of my being engaged to the Dowager Baroness Zoe von Kotzebue, I am now obliged to state that this relationship has, at her desire and to my great regret, been broken off, because she did not find in my deportment that gravity which she had a right to expect.—COUNT LUCKNER."

Advices from Cape Town are financially cheerful. Parliament was about to meet, and the Governor's speech was expected to notify a large surplus of revenue in the treasury. A railway policy was in public favour. Bishop Colenso's appeal on behalf of the rebel chief Langlabalele has been granted by the Natal Government, with the further favour of access to the prisoner, but this was neutralised by Langlabalele's removal to Durban. His tribe is said to have assumed a threatening attitude on the frontier.

Alderman Ellis and Mr. James Shaw were, on Wednesday, elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year.

The freedom of the Merchant Taylors' Company was, on Wednesday, conferred upon Mr. Disraeli, the Earl of Derby, and the Marquis of Salisbury. The Ministers were afterwards entertained by the company at a magnificent banquet.

Though most of the Jewish and Roman Catholic collections are still outstanding, the amount received on account of the Hospital Sunday Fund is upwards of £24,000. This amount represents the collections of nearly 1000 churches, and it is believed that about 200 more have yet to come.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Cup day at Ascot was marred by the same dull, cold weather which prevailed during the earlier part of the week; but this did not appear to have much effect in lessening the number of spectators, and the Royal party, undeterred by the bitter east wind, again drove on to the course in state some little time before the racing commenced. The St. James's Palace Stakes was first on the list, and Aquilo, who received 7 lb. from Eccossais and Leolinus, was a strong favourite. The folly of trusting to a horse whose sole credentials are four defeats was fully exemplified, as he came in third and last, Leolinus beating Eccossais by a neck, though the latter must have won had he run a little more generously. Another very hot favourite in The Colonel was beaten into third place in the succeeding race; but he broke down when some distance from home, and Cambyzes probably owed his victory to this accident. The much-overrated Tipster ran second, and his Derby backers must be fully convinced by this time that they were trusting to a very broken reed. After an interval of nearly an hour, the Cup horses emerged from the paddock, and there can be no doubt that six such four-year-olds have never previously started for a race. They were Doncaster, winner of the Derby; Marie Stuart, winner of the Oaks and St. Leger; Boiard, winner of the French Two Thousand and Derby and Grand Prix de Paris; Gang Forward, winner of the Two Thousand; Kaiser, winner of the Prince of Wales's Stakes; and Flageolet, winner of the Goodwood Cup and many other long-distance races. It is estimated that the aggregate value of the half dozen is fully £50,000. All appeared very well, with the exception of Marie Stuart, who had a large thoroughpin on one of her hocks and did not look nearly so muscular as when she won the Leger. Notwithstanding this, however, and the fact that Webb on Doncaster wore the proper colours, backers generally fancied that "the mare was the better horse," and supported her accordingly. They got off at the first attempt, Flageolet leading at a slow pace till the top turn was reached, when Fordham suddenly sent him along, and stole a lead of nearly a dozen lengths from Gang Forward, who was his nearest attendant. As they entered the old course, Boiard passed Gang Forward, and took second place, about a couple of lengths behind Flageolet. This gap he gradually decreased, and, on reaching the distance, closed with M. Lefevre's horse and beat him cleverly by three quarters of a length. Doncaster came terrifically fast at the finish, and succeeded in catching Flageolet, whom Fordham eased in the last couple of strides. Kaiser was a fair fourth, Gang Forward fifth, and Marie Stuart last. This was a great performance of Boiard's, and he has unquestionably shown himself the best cup horse of the year, though it must not be forgotten that in this same race last season Cremorne disposed of Flageolet in far more hollow style. The Windsor Limited Handicap, run over the last six furlongs of the new mile, showed what a certainty Lowlander was for the Royal Hunt Cup, for though he met such speedy animals as Thorn, Drummond, and Oxonian, at fair weight for age, none of them had the smallest chance with him. Galopin was another animal that confirmed his high form of the previous day, as his 9 lb. penalty in the New Stakes did not seem to affect him in the smallest degree, and he fairly romped home in front of his ten opponents. The Beadsman-Salamanca colt, who has just been named Vasco de Gama, was fourth; but he is far from fit at present, and, moreover, is said to be already affected in his wind, a report which, for the sake of his plucky owner, we trust may prove unfounded. The pleasantest feature of the day was the style in which Prince Charlie recovered his lost laurels in the All-Aged Stakes. He was opposed by Montargis and Andre, to each of whom he conceded 3 lb. for the year; but neither of these flyers could even make him gallop, and we have not the smallest doubt that he will take full revenge on Blenheim if they meet again.

There was naturally a considerable falling off in the sport on the Friday; but, to make amends for this, the weather suddenly changed and became very bright and warm. Flageolet was the only one of the Cup horses who cared to try conclusions once more with Boiard in the Alexandra Plate; and the field was made up by Revigny, King Lud, and The Preacher. The severe three miles was run at a capital pace throughout, King Lud taking the lead in the Swinley Bottom and doing his best to cut down Boiard. The French crack drew up to and headed him soon after turning into the straight; but King Lud stuck gamely to his work and, after a tremendous finish, won by a neck. Still, we are of opinion that Boiard is the best Cup horse at present in training. In the first place, he had 5 lb. the worst of the weights; then Carver, well and patiently as he rode in both races, cannot be expected to prove the equal of Custance in a head-and-head struggle; and, lastly, King Lud had the great advantage of being fresh, while it was scarcely fair to ask Boiard to run two long races, over ground like iron, on successive days. However, the pair will probably meet in the Goodwood Cup on perfectly equal terms in every respect. The Ascot Plate showed that Lowlander can go a mile and a quarter quite as well as a shorter distance; so there is really no reason why he should not distinguish himself over a Cup course, and it is almost beyond belief that he was running in hurdle-races at the beginning of this year. From the style in which he disposed of Thorn, Drummond, and others, we have little doubt that, barring Prince Charlie, he is the fastest horse in training, and he is one of the grandest-looking animals ever seen. A most successful meeting was wound up with a Queen's Plate, in which Lilian conceded 32 lb. to Coventry and beat him by a short head, after a desperate finish, in which little Clay was too exhausted to make the most of his mount.

Meetings have been held this week at Newcastle and Windsor; but, after such splendid sport at Ascot, it must be admitted that the proceedings were somewhat tame. The Northumberland Plate was, of course, the great attraction at Newcastle, and the miners once more flocked in thousands to witness it. For some weeks Lilly Agnes (6 st. 11 lb.) has been a strong favourite, and she fully sustained her great two-year-old reputation by winning in a common canter from Louise (7 st. 7 lb.) and Owton (6 st. 2 lb.). As she seems to retain all her brilliant speed, and stays far better than the majority of the Agnes family, it is difficult to account for the two defeats she has sustained this season. Whitehall and Memoria, two animals that ran very badly in the Derby and Oaks respectively, won a race apiece, but had not much to beat; and M. Fould carried off the Ninth Stephenson Biennial Stakes with Colchique, a smart French two-year-old by Light. The Windsor Meeting needs little comment. Daniel, Mr. Merry's "dark" Derby horse, made an inglorious debut in the Royal Cup, as Blenheim gave him 27 lb. and a six-lengths' beating. This race would have been a most exciting one had Sir George Chetwynd started Tangible, but he was represented by Lunar Eclipse, who, of course, had no chance.

The second annual sale of the yearlings belonging to the Stud Company took place at Cobham on Saturday last, and proved a decided success, the thirty-three lots, which were all sold, producing 9570 gs., or an average of exactly 290 gs.

Prices certainly did not run so high as on the day of the first sale; but it must be remembered that a great many of the mares belonging to the company were purchased in foal, and their produce will probably sell considerably better when they are mated with such fashionable sires as Blair Athol, Macaroni, and, in George Frederick's year, we suppose we must add Marsyas, all of whom are now located at Cobham. The premier of the sale was a very fine colt by Blair Athol—Circe, for whom Mr. Chaplin gave 1200 gs. Another Blair Athol colt, from Alcestis, the dam of Devotion, made 1050 gs., at which price he was taken by Robert Peck, Mr. Merry's trainer. Only one other reached four figures, and this was a filly by Beadsman—Madame Eglantine, for which Captain Macchell had to pay 1000 gs. She is an own sister to The Palmer, Morna, Rosicrucian, and Chaplet, and, though small, is beautifully shaped and full of quality. The company gave 1000 gs. for Madame Eglantine at the sale of Sir Joseph Hawley's breeding stud, so this very valuable mare may now be said to have cost them nothing. The Blair Athol—Coimbra colt, own brother to Glenalmond and Claremont, did not make the price that was expected, and Joseph Hayhoe secured him for 600 gs., at which we consider him a bargain. His rather loaded neck somewhat detracts from his appearance; but the poor figure cut by Glenalmond in the Derby doubtless made buyers shy, and we fancy that Claremont is not as good as has been represented, or Captain Macchell would have put in a strong bid for an own brother to him. Nearly every share in the company is now taken up, and we hope and believe that it has a most successful future before it.

The trial matches which have been played by the University elevens, prior to their annual contest, which will be commenced on Monday next, at Lord's, have naturally been watched with great interest by cricketers. Oxford disposed of Middlesex in most extraordinary style, the whole match—which was won in a single innings, with fifteen runs to spare—occupying only six hours. Mr. C. F. Buller (29) was the only batsman who made any stand for the county; while Lord Harris (39) and Messrs. A. W. Ridley (25) and C. A. Wallroth (36) were the chief scorers for Oxford. Messrs. T. B. Jones and T. W. Lang bowled exceedingly well, taking ten and seven wickets respectively. Cambridge did not fare so well against Surrey, as, though the University men were in front at the end of the first innings, yet they eventually succumbed by 64 runs—a defeat which would have been far more decisive but for the fine batting of Mr. A. S. Tabor (59 and 42). The captain, Mr. G. H. Longman (39 and 10), also played well; but the rest of the eleven did not do much. The same two gentlemen scored freely in a match against the M.C.C. and Ground, which was commenced on Monday. Mr. G. Macan (29) was also in form, and the "light blues" won by nine wickets, Mr. C. J. Thornton (47) being the only one of their opponents who gave them much trouble. Middlesex and Surrey met at Prince's at the beginning of this week; and, after two days' play, the latter won by 102 runs. Jupp (41 and 53) is playing splendidly just now, and he was well supported by Swann (44) and Mr. A. Chandler (20 and 49). The bowling of Street, in the first innings of Middlesex, proved very deadly. Yorkshire secured a very unexpected victory over the U.S.C.C. The latter, on commencing their second innings, had only to get 66 runs to win; but, thanks to the splendid bowling of Hill and Ulyett, were all disposed of for 39.

At the time of writing, the Henley Regatta is in full swing, and we shall give an account next week.

The Royal Thames Yacht Club's Channel race for the Queen's cup was sailed on Wednesday, the course being from the Nore to Dover. Count Batthyany's cutter Kriemhilda took the first prize, Mr. Taylor's schooner Sea Belle the second, and Mr. Jessop's Florida the third.

The Leamington and Midland Archery Meeting has been held this week.

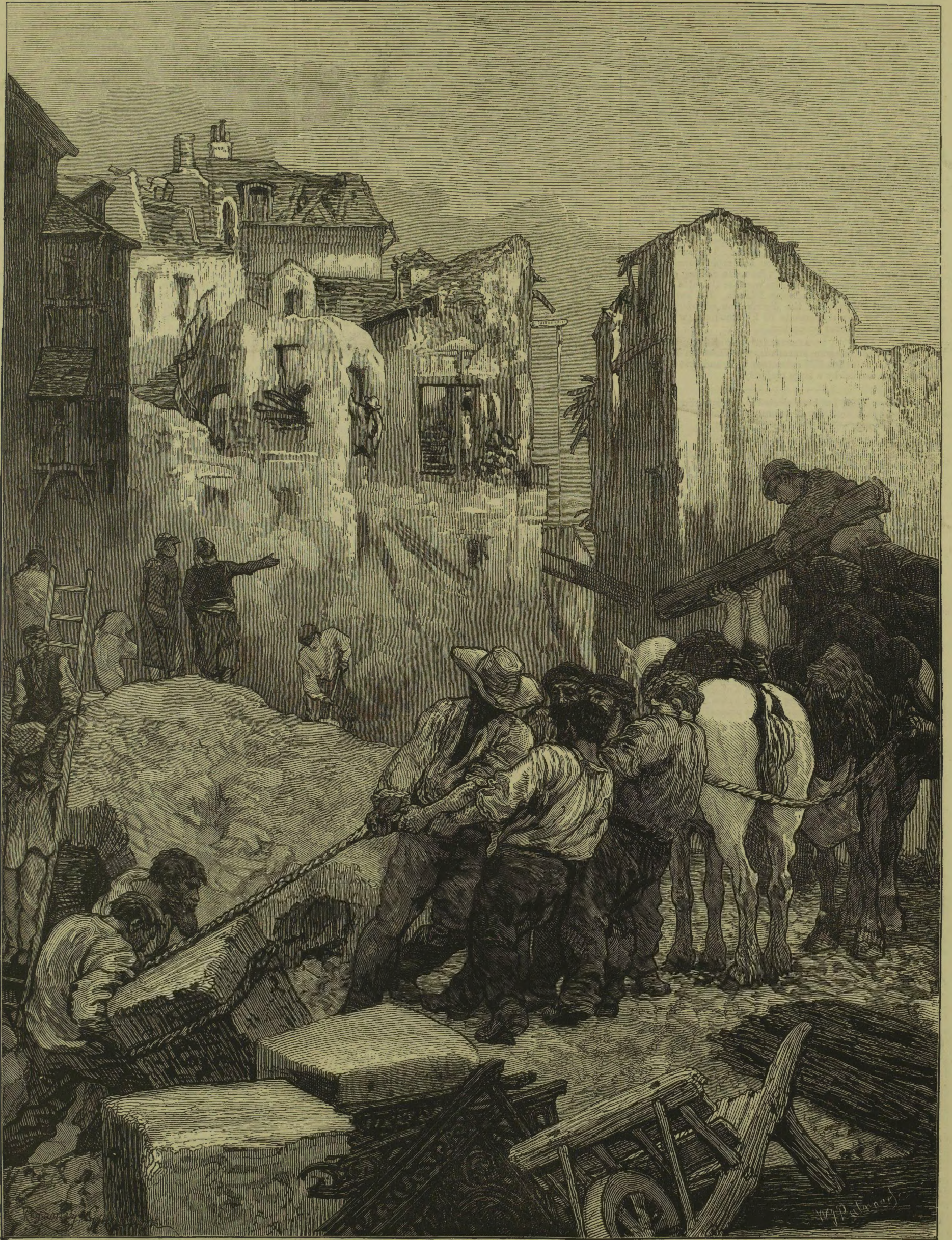
REBUILDING ST. CLOUD:

Three years and a half ago the palace, gardens, park, and small town of St. Cloud, one of the most attractive suburbs of the French metropolis, were the centre of a tremendous military struggle between the two most powerful nations of Europe. St. Cloud was reduced to a field of unsightly and melancholy ruins by the tremendous storm of warfare that continued during many years to rage over its trim precincts. The work of rebuilding has lately been commenced at the château, having already made some progress in the town. This is the subject of which an Illustration is supplied by one of our Paris Artists. A party of labourers are seen employed in digging out and lifting the loose blocks of stone that encumber the site, in order to lay new foundations there. A two-horse waggon is laden with beams of timber, half charred by the fire that destroyed the former edifice. Two crippled soldiers, one of them a zouave, examine sadly enough the scene which bears such tokens of a disastrous struggle. Much has been done in removing the fragments of the once stately palace, but it is said that the portico looking towards the park may be preserved.

A FRENCH CHARITY FANCY FAIR.

We last week presented an Illustration of the manner in which English ladies of the highest rank and fashion will condescend upon occasion to serve a benevolent cause by playing at the business of shopkeepers, and selling a variety of ornamental toys at extraordinary prices to visitors who may not refuse to buy them. "They manage these things better in France" is a proverbial saying which, in the present instance, we should hardly think likely to be true; for it is the English who are called *La nation boutique*, and our bustling lady patronesses of so many charitable institutions have a natural talent for making money to support their laudable operations. In the conduct of such affairs in Paris, it has been remarked, there is a more free admixture of innocent gambling, and various forms of avowed entertainment, with the retail trade of the ordinary stall-keepers. The wheel of fortune, tombola or roulette, is made to revolve briskly and impartially with the ventures of an eager company of bystanders; and many a five-franc piece is staked upon the choice of a certain number, or of a particular colour, with the satisfactory assurance that the gentleman who loses, or who has to pay for a lady companion when she loses, will have contributed to a *sainte oeuvre de pitié*. So it was in the Champs Elysées on the afternoon of Thursday, the 4th inst., when a *fête villageoise* took place in aid of the Maternity Charity of Paris; and this lively scene is delineated by our Artist in the sketch we have now engraved.

A polo-match was played in Windsor Great Park last Saturday, between the Household Cavalry and the Foot Guards, when Captain Reynardson, of the Grenadier Guards, violently cannoned against another rider, and was thrown heavily to the ground, where he lay for some time insensible. It was ascertained that he had sustained concussion of the brain and some serious internal injuries; but he has since been reported somewhat better.



REBUILDING ST. CLOUD, PARIS.



BAL
ENFAN

A CHARITY FETE IN THE CHAMPS ELYSEES.

The Extra Supplement.

"NURSERY TALES."

Early to bed and early to rise,
Is the way to be healthy, wealthy, and wise.

The above are the title and motto of the water-colour drawing by Mr. Dobson, R.A., which we have engraved from the Royal Academy Exhibition. The book in the hand of the girl in the drawing tells of the source of the "nursery tales" and ditties alluded to. The elder sister, acting the mother's part, has been amusing her little brother with the wonderful legends of that wondering child-time. But now it is late enough for young folk to go to bed; so, as she takes her charge in her arms, she gives, in the couplet quoted, both rhyme and reason for mounting to the dormitory. The good little fellow is content, as his expression showeth. Good-night, baby brother! May the cherubs watch over the nest where thou liest! And bless thee, too, dear sister, for thy pious affection! Is there anything purer and more unselfish on earth? Technically this drawing has the breadth of treatment for which all Mr. Dobson's water-colour drawings are remarkable.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

To members and frequenters of the House of Commons the exit of the Intoxicating Liquors Bill from the place where it had, so to speak, raged so long must have been a great relief. To the Home Secretary the relief must have been greatest of all; for he had to fight for the measure single-handed, his under-secretary scarcely affording him any overt assistance in the way of speechmaking, in meeting the pitiless pelting of criticism and proposed amendment that came from all quarters of the House. In truth, to the depression under which Mr. Cross seemed to labour during the discussion on the bill there succeeded after its departure a buoyancy and a cheerfulness which were remarkable; while to that vacillation and uncertainty of which he was accused in dealing with the Liquor Bill there followed, in his conduct of the Factories Bill, a firmness and decision which were the more remarkable because they were unlooked for. The penultimate stages of the Liquor Bill were characterised by discussions so sharp and almost fiery as to justify the sneer of some cynical people that alcohol had got into the atmosphere and insensibly exercised an exciting influence on legislators. Thus, on the night on which it was hoped that the stage of report would be achieved, there arose an almost fierce contention about a point, no matter what, on which the Government and the Opposition were almost ranged in direct hostility against each other. The adjournment of the debate was pressed by the minority in that manner by which a minority can at any time block the progress of a measure, and the interference of Mr. Disraeli became necessary. He conducted himself in that tactical way which with him is now a sixth sense. He permitted the attempts to assert the right of the Government to go on, just so long as to show how factious and unreasonable were the proceedings of the minority; and then gave way in so courteous and pleasant a manner that before any remonstrance could be made the House found itself trapped into a morning sitting. It might have been thought that next day at two o'clock in the afternoon the renewed discussion would be calmer than that which raged at an hour which was nearer to two o'clock in the morning; but, by-and-by, it became quite as fervid. The chiefs of the Opposition came to the front, and the vexed question was hotly canvassed, and a flood of reproaches was poured on the Home Secretary for his frequent "changes of front" during the manipulation of the bill. Something of this was true, but not enough to have put the Liberal front benchers into such pets. At length Mr. Childers led a final charge against the objectionable provision which had been so hotly disputed, and it so happened that several Ministerialists joined him, and signified that the point involved might as well be ceded, and so Mr. Cross, who had had resort to the use of the *vis inertiae*, not troubling himself to speak, but acting by means of successful divisions, gave way, and in a short time he must have begun to experience the relief above alluded to, which must have been akin to that which Christian in the "Pilgrim's Progress" felt when "his burden fell off."

The liquor bill, however, was destined to go through yet another ordeal, for its third reading was challenged by a formidable opponent in the person of Sir Wilfrid Lawson. Nobody objected to a speech from him, and, as ever, he drew a large audience. Perhaps he disappointed a little, for jest, and quip, and crank did not pervade his address, as is his wont; but he was earnest—almost impassioned—and, truth to say, rather turgid in his style and rhodomontadish in his imagery. A few jokes and comic tropes he did give out, and they were of first quality. Then up rose Mr. Goschen in a vein that was new to the House; for he was passionate, sarcastic, and profuse in ironical phrase-making, and, on the whole, made what may be called a "slashing" party speech. Perhaps he caused a good deal of surprise, but the general feeling might well have been wonder at such tremendous indignation being elicited by so comparatively small a cause. So much might have been gathered from the first sentences of Mr. Cross's reply, which contained the parting words of the Lower House on the bill.

Some first appearances may be adverted to; and, notably, notice may be taken of the advent of Mr. Morris, member for Galway, who had to defend his peccant borough from an assault of Mr. Conolly, who wanted to have it disfranchised for chronic corruption continued down to the present moment. Mr. Morris fulfilled the conventional idea of Irish elocution, but in its best phase. He was humorous, with a special and national humour, and he was declamatory in moderation; and on that particular occasion and on that particular subject he achieved a success. On two successive evenings the new member for Paisley, Mr. William Holms, delivered himself—namely, on the Friendly Societies Bill and the Factories Bill. To each discussion he brought ample knowledge of the subjects, a steady fluency, and a voice and intonation so like that of his brother, the member for Hackney, as to make him almost familiar to the House. The rhetorical likeness extended no further, for he displayed neither the energy of manner nor the incisiveness of style that characterises his relative. It may or may not be remembered that in an early stage of the Factories Bill Mr. Edward Stanhope, the youthful-looking new member for Mid-Lincolnshire, delivered himself in a confident, dashing way, his authoritative assertion of himself being justified by his knowledge of what he was talking about. He came out again on the Friendly Societies Bill with equal vigour of voice and demeanour and fluency of speech; and, again, what would in most cases of so young a man and member have approached audacity, was only authoritativeness, derived from evident study and perception of the matter in hand.

Amongst lighter episodes there has been one, which, brief as it was, was charged with momentous importance. It seems that the river Liffey, in Dublin, flows near the law courts, and its peculiar characteristic, which need not be too curiously particularised, has had a terrible influence on the Chief Justice of

the Queen's Bench in Ireland. The matter has been brought to this issue—either the river is to be purified or Ireland is to lose the Chief Justice. The prospect of this calamity was brought pathetically before the notice of the Secretary for Ireland by Mr. Sherlock, and that functionary stated that the Irish Executive had duly felt the shock which the threat of resignation of the great legal officer had produced, and that immediate steps would be taken to suppress the odours which the wind bore between the Liffey and the Chief Justice. Upstarted eagerly the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who represents that city in the House, and declared that even the heartless and soulless Corporation over which he presides had caught the terror which the prospect of a vast vacuum on the judicial bench had generated, and that that body was about to throw itself into the Liffey, and, calling on Hercules to bless its efforts, would make a clean sweep of the river. Naturally, the episode produced much emotion, but it was of the kind which tends to produce laughter.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week Lord Kimberley called attention to the inconsistency of having different regulations prevailing in England and Ireland with regard to the contagious diseases of cattle; Lord Rosebery obtained a Select Committee to inquire into the law relating to the election of Representative Peers for Scotland and Ireland; the Public Worship Regulation Bill was considered on report; the County Courts Bill was read the second time; and the Statute Law Revision Bill was read the third time and passed.

The Board of Trade Arbitrations Bill was, on Monday, read the second time, on the motion of Lord Dunmore; the Report of Amendments to the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment Bill was received; the Court of Judicature (Ireland) Bill and the Revenue Officers' Disabilities Bill were read the third time and passed; and the Powers Law Amendment Bill, the County Courts Bill, and the Churches and Chapels (Scotland) Exemption Bill went through Committee.

Among other measures which were advanced a stage on Tuesday the Married Women's Property Act Amendment Bill was passed through Committee, the County Courts Bill was read the third time and passed, the Wild Birds Law Amendment Bill was read the second time, and the Intoxicating Liquors Bill was read the first time. Lord Salisbury brought forward the conduct of Lord Sandhurst in writing to the newspapers complaining of the way in which the India Councils Bill was carried through the House, so that he was prevented from objecting to a clause, and this was characterised as irregular, an opinion in which Lord Granville concurred.

The principal subject considered by their Lordships on Thursday was the Public Worship Bill of the Archbishop of Canterbury. After a lengthened discussion it was read the third time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At the first morning sitting of the session, yesterday week, a new writ was ordered for Galway; the consideration of the reports of amendments on the Intoxicating Liquors Bill was concluded; progress was made in Committee with the Valuation of Property Bill; the Juries (Ireland) Bill and the Working Men's Dwellings Bill were passed through Committee; and the Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill was read the third time and passed. At the evening sitting Mr. Seely's motion on tenant right was discussed and withdrawn, after a statement by Mr. Disraeli; the Building Societies Bill and the Conjugal Rights (Scotland) Bill were read the third time; the Municipal Privileges (Ireland) Bill and the Public Health (Ireland) Bill went through Committee; and clauses 1 to 10 of the Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland) Bill were agreed to in Committee.

The Intoxicating Liquors Bill was, on Monday, read the third time, after some debate; the Friendly Societies Bill was discussed at great length on its second reading, and was practically withdrawn from the Session; the Valuation (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, the Courts (Straits Settlements) Bill, and the Wenlock Elementary Education Bill (from the Lords) were read the second time; and the Juries (Ireland) Bill was read the third time and passed.

The Factories (Health of Women) Bill was taken in Committee on Tuesday, and occupied the greater part of the sitting, and passed that stage in all essential points as the Government proposed it. The Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland) Bill was also taken in Committee. The Courts (Straits Settlements) Bill passed through Committee. The Colonial Attorneys Relief Act Amendment Bill and the Working Men's Dwellings Bill were read the third time.

There were seventeen orders on the paper on Wednesday, but nearly the whole of the sitting was occupied by consideration of the second reading of the Merchant Shipping Survey Bill, which was moved by Mr. Plimsoll in a moderate speech. After an animated debate, it was rejected by the narrow majority of three votes, the numbers being 170 for the measure and 173 against it. The Personation Bill passed through Committee; the Infants' Contracts Bill, from the Lords, was read the second time; and a bill to amend the law of evidence as to bankers' books was read the first time.

On Thursday, Mr. Malcolm and Sir George Elliott took the oath and their seats—the former for Boston, in the room of Mr. Parry, unseated on petition; the latter for North Durham, the former election having been declared null and void. A motion of Mr. Butt for an address to the Crown representing that it would be for the advantage of the administration of justice if the Irish Judges were appointed to the same extent as they are in England, upon the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, and without reference to political or official claims, was, after some discussion, defeated by a majority of 271 against 62. After the disposal of some other business, the House went into Committee of Supply.

Twelve months ago, St. Saviour's Church, Oxford-street, for the use exclusively of the deaf and dumb, held its opening ceremony, in presence of some members of the Royal family; and on Sunday, after a year's interval, during which sounds have been banished from its walls—prayer being led and instruction conveyed by the agency alone of the sign-language, the doors were again opened to a mixed congregation, and the Bishop of London officiated as preacher. One half of the church was reserved for the ordinary attendants. Among the visitors filling the remainder of the building were Lord Monck, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Carbery, and other persons of distinction. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Samuel Smith, Chaplain and secretary, the Rev. W. Stainer, Chaplain of a kindred organisation in the east end of London, and the Rev. J. Ayre, Vicar of St. Mark's parish, within which St. Saviour's Church is situated. Each of them read some portion of the service, and the two former clergymen, by turns, interpreted to the deaf and dumb what at the moment was being read aloud. There were thus, in fact, simultaneously within the church distinct congregations and distinct services. The Rev. Sir Edward Repps Jodrell, Bart., who was present at this special service, has since forwarded £100 to its funds.

MUSIC.

THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.

This great celebration at the Crystal Palace—which terminated yesterday (Friday)—has, of course, been the event of paramount interest over all the musical doings of the week. This occasion was the seventh assemblage of the kind, and the fifth triennial meeting held at Sydenham. The three days' performances given there in 1857 were experimental, and consisted of "The Messiah," "Judas Maccabæus," and "Israel in Egypt." The success which attended this experiment led to a second festival, in 1859, when "The Messiah" and "Israel" were again given on the first and third days, the intervening Wednesday having been appropriated to a miscellaneous selection, which arrangement has been followed in subsequent festivals; these having, from the date last named, been made triennial in recurrence.

The preparations and arrangements for the festival of 1874 were on fully as grand and complete a scale as in any previous instance. A chorus of nearly 3000 voices was supported by an orchestra of proportionate power, numbering upwards of 450 instrumentalists. The choir was mainly composed of members of the Sacred Harmonic Society and the permanent London Festival choir; having been, however, largely reinforced by some excellent choristers from provincial sources.

The leading violinist was Mr. Sainton, Mr. Willy having been principal second, Mr. Doyle principal viola, and M. Lasserre and Mr. J. Howell at the head, respectively, of the violoncellos and double basses. The string band consisted of 371 performers, and the wind band was accordingly increased far beyond the usual proportions in order to obtain a due balance. Mr. Radcliff stood at the head of the flutes, M. Brossa at that of the piccolos; Mr. Barret was first oboe, Mr. Lazarus first clarinet, and Mr. Hutchings first bassoon. The list of the brass band contained the names, as principals, of Mr. T. Harper (trumpet), Mr. C. Harper (horn), and Mr. Reynolds (cornet); ophicleides, euphoniums, trombones, and drums of various calibre, having all been in the hands of efficient performers.

This gigantic assemblage was marshalled in the great Handel orchestra of the Crystal Palace before midday yesterday (Friday) week, and about twelve o'clock Sir Michael Costa lifted his baton for the commencement of the general public rehearsal, at which portions of the programmes of each of this week's three performances were gone through, without stop or hindrance, affording wondrous proof of the amount of care and preparation that had been exercised. Selections from "The Messiah," "Israel in Egypt," and other works (secular as well as sacred) were given, the solo singers having been Mdle. Titiens, Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Trebelli-Bettini, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Santley, Signor Agnesi, and Signor Poli.

On Monday the festival opened with "The Messiah," previously to which the National Anthem was given by chorus, band, orchestra, and organ—Sir Michael Costa having been enthusiastically greeted on taking his place.

The performance of the oratorio included some of the finest chorus-singing that has ever been heard on these occasions. The former improvements in the construction of the Handel orchestra, the more recent additions of screens at the sides of the central transept and a velarium spread under the roof thereof, have co-operated, with the long-continued training and thorough preparation of the choristers, to ensure a degree of precision and a fusion and concentration of the enormous mass of vocal sound such as have scarcely before been realised here. These results were evidenced in nearly all the choruses of "The Messiah," special instances having been those sublime movements, "For unto us," "Hallelujah," and the final "Worthy is the Lamb," with its closing fugue "Amen."

The soprano solos, "Rejoice greatly" and "Come unto him," were sung by Mdle. Titiens; those in the subsequent parts of the oratorio, "How beautiful" and "I know that my Redeemer," having been assigned to Madame Sinico. In like manner, the contralto airs were divided between Mesdames Trebelli-Bettini and Patey, the former of whom gave, "But who may abide," "O, Thou that tellest," and "He shall feed His flock"; and the latter singer "He was despised." Mr. Sims Reeves was unable to appear in consequence of a cold, and the airs put down for him—"Behold I and see," "But Thou didst not leave," and "Thou shalt break them"—were given by Mr. Vernon Rigby, who had previously sung the opening recitative, "Comfort ye," and air "Every Valley." Signor Agnesi gave the bass air "The people that walked in darkness" (with its preliminary recitative), Mr. Santley having sung "Why do the nations?" and "The trumpet shall sound" (this with the fine obbligato of Mr. T. Harper). The names of the singers sufficiently indicate their efficiency in pieces with which they have so frequently been associated.

The second performance, on Wednesday, comprised an interesting and varied miscellaneous selection, the first part of which consisted of sacred, the second of secular, music. The commencing piece was the overture to the "Occasional Oratorio," a work said to have been composed in celebration of the "northern victories" of the Royal troops in 1745. This was very effectively rendered by the band. Afterwards came a selection from "Saul"; the choruses, "How excellent," "Envy, eldest born," and "Gird on thy sword"; the air, "O Lord, whose mercies" (expressively sung by Madame Trebelli-Bettini); and the solemn "Dead March," the latter encored. The air from "Samson," "How willing my paternal love"—finely given by Mr. Santley—was followed by the chorus, "When his loud voice"; the recitative, "Deeper and deeper still"; and air, "Waft her, angels," all from Handel's latest oratorio, "Jephthah." The solo pieces gave occasion for the long-deferred reappearance of Mr. Sims Reeves, whose entry was greeted with acclamations from every quarter of the building. Although personally bearing traces of his protracted and severe illness, the great singer displayed all his wonted grandeur of style, and the applause which followed his performance was even greater than that which preceded it. The air, "If guiltless blood" (by Mdle. Titiens), and the chorus, "Righteous Heaven," both from "Susanna," were followed by the contralto solo, "Lord, to Thee" (Madame Trebelli-Bettini), from "Theodora"; and the fine chorus, "Glory be to the Father" (from the Utrecht "Jubilate"), formed an imposing climax to the first part of the selection.

The second portion of the performance opened with the fourth organ concerto (in F), which was very skilfully executed by Mr. W. T. Best (of Liverpool), who introduced a clever and elaborate cadenza of his own. A selection from "Acis and Galatea" followed, including the choruses, "O, the pleasures of the plains," and "Wretched lovers"; and the solos, "Hush, ye pretty warbling choir"—by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington (with piccolo obbligato by Mr. Brossa); and "O ruddier than the cherry"—by Mr. Santley. The chorus, "From Harmony," the bright march, and the air "The trumpet's loud clangour" (Mr. Vernon Rigby), from the setting of Dryden's "Ode on St. Cecilia's Day," were followed by the charming song "Ah! mio cor," from the opera "Alcina," and another extract from a comparatively unknown

work, the air "Where'er you walk," from the serenata entitled "Semele;" these solo pieces having been admirably sung, respectively by Mdle. Titiens and Mr. Cumming. The beautiful chorus, "The many rend the skies;" and the declamatory air, "Revenge, Timotheus cries," finely sung by Signor Agnesi (both pieces from "Alexander's Feast"), were succeeded by the trio and chorus "See the conquering hero" (the solo passages by Mdle. Titiens and Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Trebelli-Bettini). This piece belongs to the oratorio "Joshua," and it was chosen as a supplement to the secular selection on account of the fine climax which it affords.

The festival closed yesterday (Friday) with a performance of "Israel in Egypt," of which we must speak next week.

The energy, skill, and punctuality of Sir Michael Costa have again been powerful causes of the success of the Triennial Handel Festival.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

In consequence of the sudden indisposition of Mdle. Marimon, the production of Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon" was postponed from Tuesday week to Saturday, when it was given for the first time at this establishment, with Mdle. Albani as Mignon, and Mdle. Marimon as Filina—M. Faure having appeared as Lotario (as in the first performance of the Italian version of the work at Her Majesty's Opera, in 1870, when Madame (then Mdle.) Nilsson was the Mignon).

As to the opera itself, we need now only briefly reiterate the opinion previously given—that it contains some very graceful and pleasing music, more comparable with that by which the composer had previously earned his fame than that of his later ambitious and heavy "Hamlet."

The performance of Mdle. Albani was characterised by such exquisite grace and charm, vocal and personal, that the character of Mignon will probably take the foremost rank among her many attractive performances. In every scene her success was triumphant—special applause having followed her refined and poetical delivery of the romance, "Non conosco" ("Kennst du das Land"), the characteristic "Styrienne," the fervent prayer in the last act, and other exquisite displays of histrionic and vocal skill.

An admirable feature in the cast of the opera was the Filina of Mdle. Marimon, who sang and acted with a true appreciation of the musical and dramatic requirements of the part that conducted largely to the general effect. In the well-contrasted trio in the second act (in which Filina is prominent), in her volatile aria "Io son Titania," not to mention other instances, the brilliant vocalisation and the arch and playful manner of Mdle. Marimon were alike excellent. M. Faure was an admirable representative of Lotario (as in the performance of 1870); and the cast was efficiently completed by Mdle. Smeroschi as Federigo, Signor Nicolini as Guglielmo, Signor Ciampi as Laerte, Signor Raguer as Giarno, and Signor Manfredi as Antonio. The overture was encored, and the latter part repeated.

"Mignon" is splendidly placed on the stage, with new scenery, costumes, and decorations, and can scarcely fail to prove a source of attraction during coming seasons. It was repeated on Wednesday.

The other operas announced for this week were "Il Flauto Magico" on Monday, "Don Giovanni" on Tuesday, "Les Huguenots" on Thursday, "I Puritani" on Friday, and Verdi's "Luisa Miller" to-night (Saturday), for the first time at the Royal Italian Opera, the principal character to be sustained by Madame Adelina Patti.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

Balfe's "Il Talismano" continues its attraction, prominent features being the exquisitely graceful performance of Madame Christine Nilsson and the splendour of the scenery and stage appointments. The opera was given for the fourth time on Monday last.

On the previous Thursday "Lucrezia Borgia" was performed, with Mdle. Titiens's powerful representation of the character of Lucrezia, Signor Gallandi as Gennaro (a recent debutant) having been again well received. On the following Saturday M. Achard made a third successful appearance here—his first as Fernando in "La Favorita," which also included the fine performance of Mdle. Titiens as the heroine.

The second of this week's performances consisted of "Le Nozze di Figaro" on Tuesday. "Lucia di Lammermoor" was announced for Thursday; "Lucrezia Borgia" for Friday; and for to-night (Saturday), "Il Talismano" (for the fifth time).

The new cantata, "Supplication and Praise," composed by Dr. Sloman, of Scarborough, was produced at the Royal Albert Hall last week, under the composer's direction. The solo vocalists were:—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Signor Foli; and the choruses were rendered by the gigantic choir formed and trained by Mr. William Carter. The cantata was well received throughout, and the soprano air, "Let the righteous rejoice," was redemanded.

The second grand opera concert of the season drew a large audience at the Royal Albert Hall last Saturday afternoon, when the fine singing of Madame Christine Nilsson was prominent; other eminent members of Her Majesty's Opera contributing to a varied programme.

The nineteenth season of Mr. Henry Leslie's concerts closed on Thursday evening, when the selection was divided into sacred and secular portions, and included several fine works in which the admirable singing of Mr. Leslie's choir has frequently been evidenced.

The eighth and last of Mr. Charles Hallé's interesting pianoforte recitals is to take place this (Saturday) afternoon, when the programme promises a varied selection of pieces of the classical and romantic school, and includes the first performance of a pianoforte quartet by Herr Gernsheim.

Among the most important of the miscellaneous concerts of the week were those of the eminent operatic conductor, Signor Ardit, and Mr. Brinley Richards, the well-known pianist, composer, and promoter of Welsh national music. The programme on the first-named occasion included a performance of the cantata composed by Signor Ardit, in celebration of the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

The seventh concert (and last but one) of the Philharmonic Society's sixty-second season takes place on Monday next.

Mr. Sims Reeves's benefit concert, which was to have taken place on the 1st inst., but was unavoidably postponed, is now announced as fixed for Monday next, the 29th inst., at the Royal Albert Hall. Mr. Reeves will have the valuable co-operation of Madame Christine Nilsson, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Norman-Néruda, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, and Mr. Santley; several choral pieces will be contributed by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society under the direction of Mr. Barnby.

Special interest attaches to the morning concert to be given by Madame Christine Nilsson at St. James's Hall on Wednesday next, not only on account of the promised performances of

herself and other eminent artists of Her Majesty's Opera, but also because of the object of the concert—the raising of additional funds (which are much needed) for the Westminster Training-School and Home for Nurses.

We have already given an outline of the principal features promised at the forthcoming Leeds Musical Festival (which commences Oct. 14), and have now to announce another extra festival, to take place at Liverpool, in the Philharmonic Hall, from Sept. 29 to Oct. 3 inclusive. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh has accepted the post of president, and is expected to be present. The vice-presidents include the Earl of Sefton, Lord-Lieutenant of the county; Mr. Richard Smethurst, High Sheriff of the county of Lancaster; the Archbishop of York, the Mayor of Liverpool, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Home Secretary, and the Bishops and principal people of the adjacent counties. The sacred works will include Mr. Sullivan's "Light of the World," Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," Haydn's "Creation," Gounod's mass, "SS. Angeli Custodes," and selections from some of Handel's oratorios. Among the secular works will be M. Gounod's "Jeanne d'Arc" music, Beethoven's Choral Symphony, and the following new works composed expressly for the festival:—A symphony by Sir Julius Benedict, an overture by Mr. G. A. Macfarren, and a "suite" for orchestra by Mr. J. F. Barnett. Each composer will superintend the rehearsals and conduct the performance of his own work; but the concerts generally will be conducted by Sir Julius Benedict. The orchestra, numbering a hundred performers, will be led by M. Sainton; and the chorus of 300 voices is being trained by Mr. James Sanders. Mr. W. T. Best will preside at the organ. A ball will be given on the Friday evening; and on the same day, in the Royal Amphitheatre, there will be competitions for prizes for choral societies and soloists. The proceedings will close, on the Saturday afternoon, with a concert and public presentation of the prizes.

THEATRES.

Only enough of interest exists at this present time in relation to theatres as may suffice to keep many of them open—of novelty there is nothing. But we are promised a new comedy by Mr. Robert Buchanan in about a week, to be entitled "A Mad-Cap Prince," which may set the Haymarket going again. The revival of Mr. Irving in Mr. W. G. Wills's drama of "Eugene Aram" satisfies the requirements of the Lyceum audience. Mr. Charles Mathews, as the member of "A Nice Firm," has amused the Gaiety audience. At the Vaudeville Mr. Boucicault is represented by "Old Heads and Young Hearts;" and at the Court "Brighton" and "Calypso" still maintain their position. At the Criterion "The Bonnie Fish-wife" has been revived as a musical novelty and appropriate companion for "The American Lady." At the Queen's, on Saturday, Miss Hibbert appeared as Juliet to the Romeo of Mr. J. B. Howard; but the tragedy was incompletely performed.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment at St. George's Hall will be varied on Monday next, June 29, by the production of a new first part, entitled "One too Many," by Mr. F. C. Burnand, the music of which has been supplied by Mr. F. H. Cowen. "Mildred's Well," which has proved very attractive during its short career at St. George's Hall, will be withdrawn to-day (Saturday).

Last Saturday afternoon a large audience assembled to hear the first of a series of educational lectures, which are to be given weekly at the Polytechnic Institution. The lecture (on a botanical subject) was delivered by Mr. Edward B. Aveling, who was exceedingly happy in his method of illustration.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Ward Hunt distributed the prizes, yesterday week, on board the Worcester training-ship, lying off Greenhithe.

The annual dinner of the Royal Institute of British Architects was given, on Monday night, at Willis's Rooms—Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A., president, in the chair.

At the Crystal Palace, on Tuesday, the fifty-seventh anniversary dinner in aid of the German Society of Benevolence was held, under the presidency of Count Münster, the German Ambassador. The subscriptions amounted to more than £300.

The sixty-first annual festival of the London Orphan Asylum at Watford was held, on Thursday week, at the London Tavern—Mr. Stephen Williams, one of the vice-presidents, in the chair. Subscriptions amounting to nearly £3000 were announced.

Owing to the strong opposition to the proposed desecration of the burial-ground of Old St. Pancras and St. Giles by the Midland Railway the company has given way, and the objectionable clause has been removed from their bill.

The Lord Chief Justice of England presided, yesterday week, at the forty-second anniversary festival of the United Law Clerks' Society, held in Lincoln's Inn Hall. A list of subscriptions amounting to over £500 was announced.

On Thursday evening the fourth and final conversazione of the present session of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts was held, by permission of the Council on Education, at the South Kensington Museum.

Mr. T. C. Baring, M.P., took the chair at the celebration of the forty-sixth anniversary of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, on Thursday week, and eloquently urged the claims of the institution, which provides education and home for 240 orphan boys and girls.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has resolved to contribute £370,000 towards the making of a new street from King William-street to Fenchurch-street, on condition that the City provides £130,000, and that the inner railway circle, as proposed, is completed.

Mr. Albert Grant, M.P., presided, on Tuesday, at a dinner in Willis's Rooms, intended to further the interests of an institution known as St. John's Hospital, Leicester-square, which undertakes the treatment of skin diseases. The subscriptions during the evening amounted to £319, including a donation of 100 guineas from the chairman.

On Saturday last the play of "The Hunchback" was performed at the Olympic Theatre by amateurs, under the patronage of the Duke of Edinburgh, in aid of the funds of the Chichester training-ship. Mrs. Elphinstone Hope, as Julia, made a most favourable impression upon the audience by her clever delineation of that character.

There were 2214 births and 1242 deaths registered in the metropolis last week, the former having been 13 and the latter 115 below the average. One person died from smallpox, 28 from measles, 33 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 28 from whooping-cough, 27 from different forms of fever, and 56 from diarrhoea. Deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs numbered 333, six more than in the preceding week. The mean temperature was only 53 deg., and was 5 deg. below the average for the corresponding period in fifty years.

The difficult task of finding and acquiring a suitable site for their club-house has been very satisfactorily completed by the committee of the City Liberal Club, who have secured two freehold properties of large area at the north end of Walbrook, almost adjoining the Mansion House. The price to be paid for this site is £70,000.

A gratifying report on the exploration of Palestine was presented, on Tuesday, at the annual meeting of the fund, by Mr. George Grove, the secretary. Dean Stanley presided; and Lieutenant Conder, the officer in charge of the survey, described the progress of the work. About 300 square miles had, he said, been added to the map, and the entire exploration would be accomplished in four years.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 94,412, of whom 33,231 were in workhouses and 61,181 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures show a decrease of 6990, 11,714, and 30,055 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 684, of whom 473 were men, 162 women, and 49 children under sixteen.

At Westminster Abbey, on Sunday morning, Canon Barry preached in aid of the higher education of the blind, for which the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music has been founded at Upper Norwood. A public meeting in support of the same object was held at the Mansion House on Tuesday—the Lord Mayor in the chair—when the Duke of Westminster, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Hatherley, Lord Coleridge, the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, Sir Sydney Waterlow, and others spoke.

The third summer exhibition of plants, flowers, and fruit was held in the gardens of the Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park, on Wednesday. Fruit and cut roses were the specialties of the exhibition. Of both these a finer display was made than has been seen in the gardens for many years. The fruit filled about three parts of the tent, which is nearly 540 ft. long; the remaining portion being occupied by cut roses. In the large exhibition marquees were grouped collections of ferns, pelargoniums, and stove and greenhouse plants. The bands of the 2nd Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards were in attendance.

The thirty-second annual meeting of the supporters of the Field-lane Ragged Schools, Training Home, and Refugees was held on Thursday week at the institution, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. Above 1000 ladies and gentlemen were present. The report, which was read to the meeting, spoke very favourably of the progress made by the institution as regarded the number of children educated, the assistance rendered to the destitute, servants supplied with situations, religious services attended, and reformations effected. The financial statement for the year to March 31 last showed a total received of £5837 and £5114 expended.

At last Wednesday's meeting of the School Board—Sir Charles Reed in the chair—one of the reports read was from the industrial schools' committee, recommending that it was desirable to continue and to increase the pressure for payments from parents in respect to children sent to industrial schools; that, as the larger part of the expense of maintaining children, when sent under section 16, at the instance of the school board, was borne by the school fund, it was advisable that the board should receive the sums paid by such parents in aid of the fund; and that, in order to carry into effect the above resolutions, it was expedient that the board should have authority to proceed in such cases before a magistrate, and to collect from time to time the sums ordered to be paid. The report was received, and it was arranged to prepare a memorial on the subject to the Home Secretary, and to arrange, if necessary, for a deputation to Mr. Cross. Mr. Freeman brought up a report from the finance committee stating that the necessary arrangements had been made to borrow £42,000 from the Public Works Loan Commissioners. An offer from Miss Toulmin Smith, secretary of the National Health Society, to give £100 to the board, to be invested by them, the interest arising from it to form a fund for annual prizes for elementary or applied physiology, to be given to girls in any board schools in which physiology is taught, was, on the recommendation of the chairman, accepted.

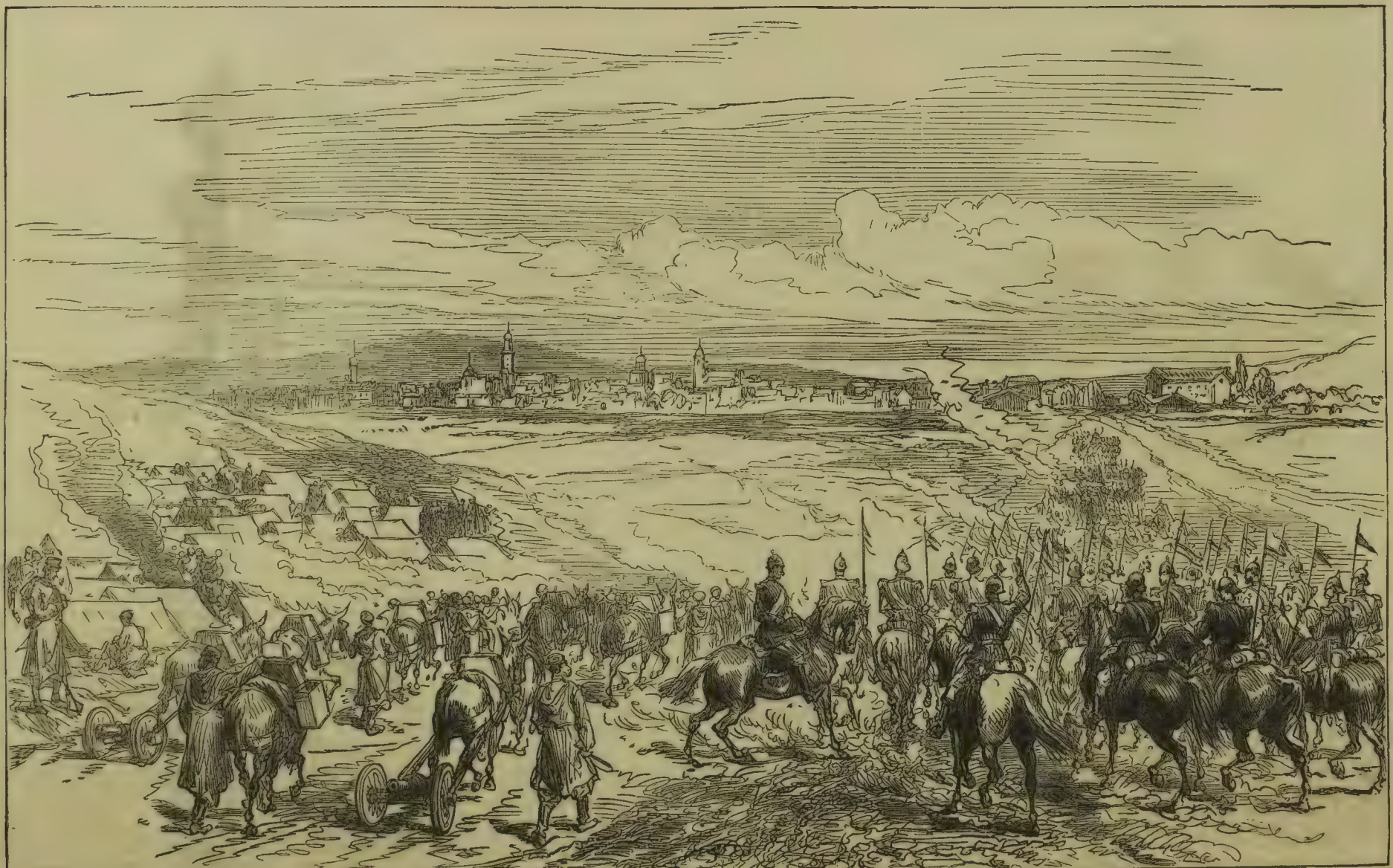
The annual meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, was held, on Wednesday afternoon, in the society's rooms, John-street, Adelphi—Major-General F. Eardley Wilmot in the chair. The report of the council (a document of considerable length) entered fully into the action taken by the society during the past session. The society's gold Albert medal has this year been awarded to Mr. C. W. Siemens, "for his researches in connection with the laws of heat, and the practical application of them to furnaces used in the arts; and for his improvements in the manufacture of iron; and generally for the services rendered by him in connection with economisation of fuel in its various applications to manufactures and the arts." The society's medal under the head of the Stock Prize, offered to "female artists for the best cameo designed and executed on any of the shells ordinarily used for that purpose," has been awarded to Miss Emily Addis Fawcett. The award of the silver cup and £100, directed by the will of the late Dr. Swiney to be presented on "every fifth anniversary of his death to the best published treatise on jurisprudence," has this year been made in favour of the Right Hon. Sir Robert J. Phillimore, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, in respect of his work entitled "Commentaries on International Law."

Sir Bartle Frere presided, on Monday, at the anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held at the London University, Burlington-gardens. The founder's gold medal was, in the absence of Dr. George Schweinfurth, to whom the medal was awarded for his explorations in Africa, handed to the German Ambassador, Count Münster. The Victoria (or patron's) gold medal, which had been awarded to Colonel P. Egerton Warburton for his successful journey across the previously unknown western interior of Australia, was, in the Colonel's absence, given into the custody of his nephew, Mr. Bateman. The President afterwards delivered his annual address on the progress of geographical science. At the close of the meeting Sir Bartle Frere called Susi and James Chumah to him, and in the name of the society presented each of them with the bronze medal, at the same time telling them how highly their fidelity to their late master, Dr. Livingstone, was appreciated, and with what gratitude everyone regarded the bravery which was shown by the whole band of his followers when they determined to save all his writings and to bear his body to the coast. The president added that a silver medal is being struck which will yet further mark the esteem in which the Doctor's followers are held by the society.—In the evening the annual dinner was held, in Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Sir Bartle Frere. The toast of "Our foreign guests" was responded to by M. Leverrier. Sir Samuel Baker, who, as Rede Lecturer at Cambridge, returned thanks on behalf of the University, said that he could assure them that the slave trade of the White Nile was completely at an end when he recently gave up the expedition from Egypt.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.



BOMBARDMENT OF HERNANI.



ARRIVAL OF THE CATALAN DIVISION AT VITTORIA.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

The war in the northern provinces of Spain between the opposing armies of Don Carlos and the Provisional Republican Government of Madrid seems by no means concluded. The Carlists promise to make a fresh stand at the fortified town of Estella, which was their head-quarters in the former war from 1833 to 1839. It is in Navarre, between Vittoria and Pampluna, or a little further south. Both the Commanders-in-Chief, Marshal Concha, for the Spanish National Government, and the Basque General Dorregaray for "King Charles" and his brother, are now busily collecting their forces. One of the sketches we have received from a correspondent following the campaign shows the arrival of the Catalan division at the town of Vittoria, which is a place known, by fame, to all the Duke of Wellington's countrymen. It is a pleasant and prosperous town, the capital of the province of Alava, with 20,000 inhabitants in ordinary times, and with its share of trade; but great losses have been inflicted upon it by this unhappy war. A substantial temporary fortification has been constructed here, by surrounding the town with a new wall, built of stone and faced with gabions or earth-bags; the principal streets and squares of the town are likewise barricaded, with other preparations against a possible Carlist attack. It was on the 19th inst. that Marshal Concha arrived at Vittoria from Bilbao, the scene of his and Marshal Serrano's late victorious operations; he has since moved eastward into Navarre. The other sketch engraved is that of the Carlist bombardment of Hernani, a Basque village on the road from San Sebastian to Tolosa. This place, too, was the scene of an action in the former Carlist war. The British Legion, under Sir De Lacy Evans, was here repulsed from an attack upon the Carlist position at Santa Barbara, on March 16, 1837. The disaster seems to have been due to the misconduct of its Spanish allies.

OLD SEVRES PORCELAIN.

The sale of two or three private collections of old Sèvres and Chelsea porcelain, with some Chinese porcelain, carvings in crystal, jade, and cornelian, and other ornamental articles, at Messrs. Christie and Manson's rooms, on the 12th inst., was attended by many purchasers who had plenty of money. The prices obtained were in some instances of an extraordinary amount. So much as £10,500 was given for a set of chimney-piece ornaments in old Sèvres porcelain, the property of a nobleman, consisting of a vase and cover, nearly 15 in. high, and a pair of jardinières or flower-pots, in stands, 8½ in. These very costly specimens of artistic pottery, far more precious than gold, are shown in our illustration. The design of the vase-lid is that of a masted ship, the arms of the city of Paris. The jardinières are of the éventail or fan pat-



OLD SEVRES PORCELAIN, SOLD FOR £10,500.



ASCOT RACE PLATE: THE ASCOT CUP.

tern; the ground is of a rare colour, rose du Barri, with bands of green, richly gilt; and the medallions, painted by Morin, represent figures of peasants with flowers. The date of 1759 is ascribed to this exquisite work of art.

THE ASCOT PRIZE GOLD PLATE.

The Ascot Cup of this year was a gold vase designed and modelled by Mr. W. F. Spencer, and manufactured by Messrs. R. and S. Garrard and Co., of the Haymarket. Its design is in the cinque-cento or sixteenth-century Italian style. The bas-relief sculptures, on one side, represent the first incident in the history of the English Wars of the Roses. The implacable rival party chiefs, Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, and John Beaufort, Earl of Duke of Somerset, are met, with their adherents, in the Temple-gardens. They pluck each a rose, the white rose for York, the red one for the champion of Lancaster, to serve as the badge and token of their opposing claims. This is done in scene iv. act ii. of Shakspeare's "King Henry VI.," part i. The sculpture on the other side of the vase displays the fierce battle of Bosworth, and King Richard III. on his war-horse, fighting with desperate fury, which could not avert his deserved fate on that memorable day. The vase is surmounted by a group which represents Lord Stanley crowning Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, as King Henry VII. The shields bear the heraldic arms of the great noblemen engaged in those wars, and the handles are figures personifying the ravages of Fire and Sword. The gold plate given by her Majesty the Queen for one of the Ascot prizes was simply a large flagon, in the style of Queen Anne's time. This, too, was manufactured by Messrs. Garrard. The Royal Hunt Cup was designed by Signor Monti, and manufactured by Messrs. Hancock and Co., of Bruton-street. It was a table centre-piece, representing the stem of a tree, surrounded by a stag, a hunter, and a hound, with the motto, "Neighbours, but not friends."

Dean Stanley presided, last Saturday, at the prize distribution at the Commercial Travellers' Schools. In his observations to the children he cautioned them not to let the literary rubbish which was in fashion drive them away from good reading like "Pilgrim's Progress." He had also a friendly word to say for Mungo Park and Dr. Livingstone's two Nassick boys, who travelled for nine months through the desert with his dead body.

A meeting of the Bengal Famine Relief Committee was held on Monday, at the Mansion House—the Lord Mayor in the chair—when the discussion turned on the advisability of appealing for further funds. The affirmative view was maintained by Lord Lawrence, Sir G. Campbell, and Sir W. Muir, all of whom argued that there was a wide field in India for charitable relief. Two letters detailing the distress which prevailed in the various districts were read. The fund amounts to £117,023 at present, £10,000 of which it was agreed should be forwarded to Calcutta forthwith.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES FOX.

The death of this eminent civil engineer, at his house, at Blackheath, on the 14th inst., has been recorded. He was born at Derby, in 1810, being youngest son of Dr. Francis Fox, M.D., of that town. In his youth he was himself intended for the medical profession. But his talent lay rather in the direction of mechanical skill. He, therefore, relinquished the study of medicine, and at the age of nineteen joined Mr. John Ericsson, then in business at Liverpool, to whom he was articled. He assisted Mr. Ericsson in the trial of locomotive engines at Rainhill, on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, in 1829. He was placed by the late Mr. Robert Stephenson on the London and Birmingham Railway, then in course of construction—first at Watford, afterwards in charge of the extension works from Camden Town to Euston-square. Upon the completion of this work he joined the late Mr. Bramah in the manufacturing firm of Bramah and Fox. Some time afterwards, upon the death of Mr. Bramah, he became senior partner in the firm of Fox, Henderson, and Co., of London, Smethwick, and Renfrew. Since the year 1857 he had practised in London as a civil and consulting engineer, with his two elder sons, who continue the business under the firm of Sir Charles Fox and Sons. During the forty-five years of his professional life Sir Charles was engaged in works of magnitude in all parts of the world. He was the inventor of Fox's safety-switch, and contributed to the improvement of the permanent-way and fittings of railways, and of all ironwork construction. His chief work was the building in Hyde Park for the Exhibition of 1851. The late Sir Joseph Paxton having suggested the idea of a structure of iron and glass, up to that time never applied on a large scale, Mr. Charles Fox was enabled, from his intimate knowledge of ironwork construction, to carry out the proposal, and with his own hand to work out most of the details. His firm took the contract for the erection of the building, and work having commenced towards the end of September, 1850, the Exhibition was opened by her Majesty in person on May 1, 1851. In connection with this event Sir C. Fox, with Sir W. Cubitt and Sir Joseph Paxton, received the honour of knighthood. His firm afterwards removed the building from Hyde Park and re-erected it, with many alterations and additions, for the Crystal Palace Company at Sydenham, Sir Charles had been a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers since 1838. He was also for several years a member of the Council of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. The Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.



THE LATE SIR CHARLES FOX, C.E.



Sir Anthony Rothschild presided on Sunday at the distribution by Miss de Rothschild to the pupils of the Jews' Free School, in Bell-lane, Spitalfields. The school contains nearly 3000 children. The Government grant amounts to £1600, whilst the annual expenses were £6000. An appeal for increased aid was made.



ASCOT RACE PLATE: THE QUEEN'S GOLD VASE.

LAW AND POLICE.

Judgment was given, on Tuesday, by Sir Montagu Smith, in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, concerning a question of attorney and client, which had been raised in the case of a Gibraltar advocate who had purchased some property of a Spanish lady shortly before she died. It was held that a fair price had been given, and the Court affirmed the bona fides of the purchase, ordering both sides to pay their costs.

In the Court of Chancery, Lord Justice James has pronounced the liquidation proceedings in re Burrs and Company to be tainted with fraud. He ordered an immediate adjudication, a petition to that effect having been presented by the Fore-street Warehouse Company.

Sir J. Bacon, sitting as Chief Judge in Bankruptcy, has confirmed an order of the Warwickshire County Court annulling an adjudication which had been granted on a debt not actually due. The case was that of Thomas Collins, a Birmingham jeweller. In the first instance Collins filed a petition for liquidation; and, no action having been taken by the creditors, one of them petitioned for an adjudication. Lastly, an execution creditor came in, and had the adjudication annulled on the ground stated.

A romantic story was told by a Polish Count in the Court of Queen's Bench last week. He professed to have hired himself to Mr. Lloyd as a substitute in the Papal Guards, and his remuneration was to be £2500 for two years' service. He sued Mr. Lloyd for the money, and to prove that he had earned it he gave a doleful account of the disappointments and deprivations he had endured among the defenders of Rome. His first grievance was that the gentleman who recruited him did not tell him he was to fight for the Pope; he thought they wanted him for a Garibaldian. On reaching Rome he had to join the Zouaves, and his two years' experience of them was not happy. Their pay, he said, was threehalfpence a day (always in arrears) and their rations contained more flies than anything else. The Polish Count admitted having received moneys from the defendant since his return, amounting altogether to £148. Mr. Lloyd's answer to the claim was a point-blank denial of the plaintiff's story. Far from having required a substitute, Mr. Lloyd served six months in the same regiment with the Count. He had not even recruited him, for when the Count was sent to him by his tailor he introduced him to the secretary of the Papal Defence Fund, Captain Gordon. The moneys he had paid the plaintiff were entirely out of charity. On one occasion, for instance, he gave him a pound to go to the pantomime and have a pleasant Christmas. The jury having intimated that they were all agreed in favour of the defendant, a verdict was given to that effect.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, Miss Onnan, daughter of a farmer in Meath, has obtained £300 damages against Mr. Bellew for breach of promise of marriage.

A severe lesson to wife-beaters was taught on Monday by the Worship-street police magistrate, who sentenced a man convicted of having brutally ill-used his wife to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour. On the expiration of that term defendant is to find sureties for his good behaviour during another six months.—For having cruelly tortured a horse in Hyde Park, James Boston, a groom in the service of the Earl of Home, was, on Monday, sentenced at Marlborough-street to a month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

At Southwark Police Court furious driving is no longer to be regarded as a venial offence, punishable by fine. William Ward, a master carman, charged, on Wednesday, with driving a cart through the Borough to the danger of the lieges, was surprised at receiving a sentence of a month's hard labour.

An inquest has been held in Salford on the body of a man who, according to the evidence of his widow, had not been sober a single day during the last twelve months, and who was so habituated to spirits and beer as to be unable to take any solid food whatever.

For forging the signature of Mr. P. Darcey, a brewer, and by that means obtaining £400 from the Royal Bank, a young man named Mackey was yesterday week, at Dublin, sentenced to five years' penal servitude.—Victor Cohen, for forging bills of exchange and the signatures of Dublin merchants, by which he obtained about £100, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

At Trim Quarter Sessions, just concluded there was not a single criminal case, and at Newtownbutler there were but three, of a trifling character. At Thurles, in Tipperary, there were but two cases of common assault to go before the jury.

The thunderstorm which prevailed in London on Wednesday extended over a considerable portion of the country, doing considerable damage. At Finchley a plasterer named Jackson, while at work in Trove Lodge, Church-end, was struck by lightning, but it is hoped he will recover. Mrs. Whyte, wife of a carter, while sitting by the fireside in her house at Mossy-mouth Toll, about five miles from Elgin, was struck dead by a flash of lightning, which entered the house by the chimney. A child in a cradle in the middle of the floor escaped injury, though the cradle was broken to pieces. The Free Church of Braco or Ardoch, in Perthshire, was struck by lightning and rendered a mass of ruins, the greater part of the steeple falling through the roof. At Coupar Angus, in Fifeshire, a man was killed by lightning.

ELECTION ITEMS.

As in the last Parliament, the representation of North Durham is again divided. The declaration of the poll on Saturday gave Mr. Charles Mark Palmer, one of the Liberal candidates, 4256 votes; Sir George Elliot, who stood in the Conservative interest, 4254; and Mr. Isaac Lowthian Bell, 4104. Mr. Bell, therefore, loses the seat which was won by the Liberals in this division at the general election.

Lord Coleridge, on Monday, delivered judgment on Mr. Drinkwater's claim to the seat at Launceston, forfeited by Colonel Deakin. He held that, though the votes objected to were invalid for the purpose of seating the candidate who received them, they were not invalid in the sense of being thrown away and causing another person to be seated. Mr. Drinkwater's claim was, therefore, disallowed, and there will be another election.—On Tuesday his Lordship gave judgment on the questions reserved at the Petersfield and Boston election trials. In the former he decided that an election judge had no power to go behind the register and inquire into the qualification of persons placed upon it, also that the receipt of gifts from a local bequest did not constitute a disqualification contemplated by the Act. In consequence of this decision, Captain Joliffe retains the seat. The question reserved on the Boston petition had reference to Mr. Parry's distribution of coals. The Court held that Mr. Justice Grove was justified in striking out the votes of coal-receivers, and giving a majority to Mr. Malcolm—the result being that Mr. Malcolm takes the seat occupied by Mr. Parry.

Sir Ivor Guest, Bart., has filed in the Court of Common Pleas a petition in which he claims the seat for Poole. The Hon. Evelyn Ashley was declared returned by a majority of nine votes.

Mr. J. D. Lewis, who represented Devonport in the last Parliament, and at the recent election for the city of Oxford, on the elevation of the Right Hon. W. E. Cardwell to the Peerage, contested the city with Mr. A. W. Hall, when he was defeated by 162 votes, was, on Monday evening, presented in the Corn Exchange, Oxford, with a handsome illuminated address and a magnificent piece of silver, the whole costing about £150, which had been collected in small subscriptions from the working classes of the city. Mr. Lewis, in returning thanks, observed that there never was a period in his life when he felt more confident of the assurance of the ultimate triumph of the Liberal party, and concluded by expressing his belief that Conservatism had not struck a deep root in the soil.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

On Sunday evening the Bishop of Manchester addressed at St. Paul's Cathedral the delegates to the Congress of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which has been held in London, a large number of other persons being present. Taking his text from the prophecy of Isaiah, "That a time would come when the wolf should lie down with the lamb," the Bishop defended Christianity from the charge that as a rule of life it left almost untouched man's duty to the lower animals, and in an eloquent passage strongly condemned polo, pigeon-shooting, and other sports as being as little in consonance with the temper of Christianity as gladiatorial contests at Rome or bull-fights in Seville.

At the jubilee meeting, on Monday, the chairman (Lord Harrowby) announced that the following letter had been received from Sir Thomas Biddulph on the part of the Queen: "My dear Lord,—The Queen has commanded me to address you, as President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on the occasion of the assembly in this country of the foreign delegates connected with your association and of the jubilee of the society, to request you to give expression publicly to her Majesty's warm interest in the success of the efforts which are being made at home and abroad for the purpose of diminishing the cruelties practised on dumb animals. The Queen hears and reads with horror of the sufferings which the brute creation often undergo from the thoughtlessness of the ignorant, and she fears also sometimes from experiments in the pursuit of science. For the removal of the former the Queen trusts much to the progress of education, and in regard to the pursuit of science she hopes that the entire advantage of those anæsthetic discoveries from which man has derived so much benefit himself in the alleviation of suffering may be fully extended to the lower animals. Her Majesty rejoices that the society awakens the interest of the young by the presentation of prizes for essays connected with the subject, and hears with gratification that her son and daughter-in-law have shown their interest by distributing the prizes. Her Majesty begs to announce a donation of £100 to the funds of the society." After the reading of this letter the organ played "God Save the Queen." The pupils to whom prizes were to be presented were then introduced, and each received a handsomely bound book and certificate from the hands of the Duchess of Edinburgh. Some of the prize-takers were only eight years old, others had reached the age of twenty.

Another sitting of the congress took place on Tuesday, in the hall of the Society of Arts, and brought the session to a close. The practice of vivisection, for scientific purposes, was strongly reprobated, when not under proper license; and a communication from Baroness

Burdett-Coutts on this subject was read, and elicited general expressions of agreement, a resolution being passed unanimously in favour of legal interference.

Next year's congress will assemble at Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

An agreement has been entered into between the Earl of Limerick and the Corporation of Limerick for the leasing of Perry-square for 500 years, in order to have it converted into a people's park.

On Wednesday the first series of the Summer Manœuvres was practically brought to a close by a great field-day, in which the two divisions tried conclusions against each other on a spot where, in the war between Charles I. and his Parliament, Cavaliers and Roundheads fought a outrage.

Mr. Plimsoll, M.P., presided, on Monday, at a public meeting in the Eastern Hall, Limehouse, in connection with the London Seamen's Mutual Protection Society, and explained the provisions of his bill on the subject of unseaworthy ships. A resolution was unanimously adopted in accordance with the spirit and purpose of that measure.—On Tuesday Lord Shaftesbury presided at a public meeting in St. George's Hall, called by the ladies' committee of the Plimsoll Seamen's Fund. Resolutions were adopted urging the necessity of having a temporary bill passed this Session to prevent the sacrifice of life which might otherwise ensue during the coming winter.—The executive committee of the Ironfounders Society, in acknowledgment of Mr. Plimsoll's efforts on behalf of the seamen, have presented him with an illuminated address and £466, being the product of a levy on the members of the society, to assist Mr. Plimsoll in his efforts.

Several meetings for charitable purposes were held on Wednesday. A fête de bienfaisance in aid of the French Charitable Institution, at No. 10, Leicester-place, was given at the French Embassy, under the patronage of the Princess of Wales. Much of the success which attended the fête was due to the kindly interest taken in the charities by the Duc and Duchesse de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia, whose indefatigable exertions in this excellent cause were supplemented by the generous help rendered by a large number of ladies and gentlemen.—The twenty-second anniversary of the City Orthopaedic Hospital, Hatton-garden, was celebrated by a dinner at the London Tavern. The tables were well filled—the chair being occupied by Captain C. T. Ritchie, M.P. The subscription list amounted to £1600, including an anonymous donation of £1000 from "C.O.H."

At the annual meeting of the governors of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution for the relief of decayed farmers, their widows and orphan children, held at Willis's Rooms—Mr. J. J. Mechi in the chair—some pensioners were elected.—The annual general meeting of the Railway Benevolent Institution was held at the Railway Clearing-house, Seymour-street, Euston-square.—Mr. John Noble, deputy manager of the Midland Railway, occupying the chair. Mr. Mills, the secretary, read the report, which congratulated the members that the funds were sufficient to enable the committee to admit all the applicants for annuities and the orphans for school benefits without any ballot, and the meeting would therefore be asked to sanction the appointment to annuities of one member and seventeen widows, and of nine children to school benefits.—A new school-building, erected on Saffron-hill by the Shoeblack Society (Central), was opened by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The contract for the building was for £3085, which, however, with extras, had reached £3800. About £1500 of the boys' earnings had been saved up, and, together with £1680, had been applied to the buildings, which contained a coffee-room, school-room, and offices for one hundred boys, a dormitory for thirty, and apartments for the superintendent and his family. Among the speakers were Mr. MacGregor, Mr. Tabrum, the Rev. Mr. Cadman, Sir Wilfred Lawson, M.P., and the Hon. A. Thesiger, Q.C.

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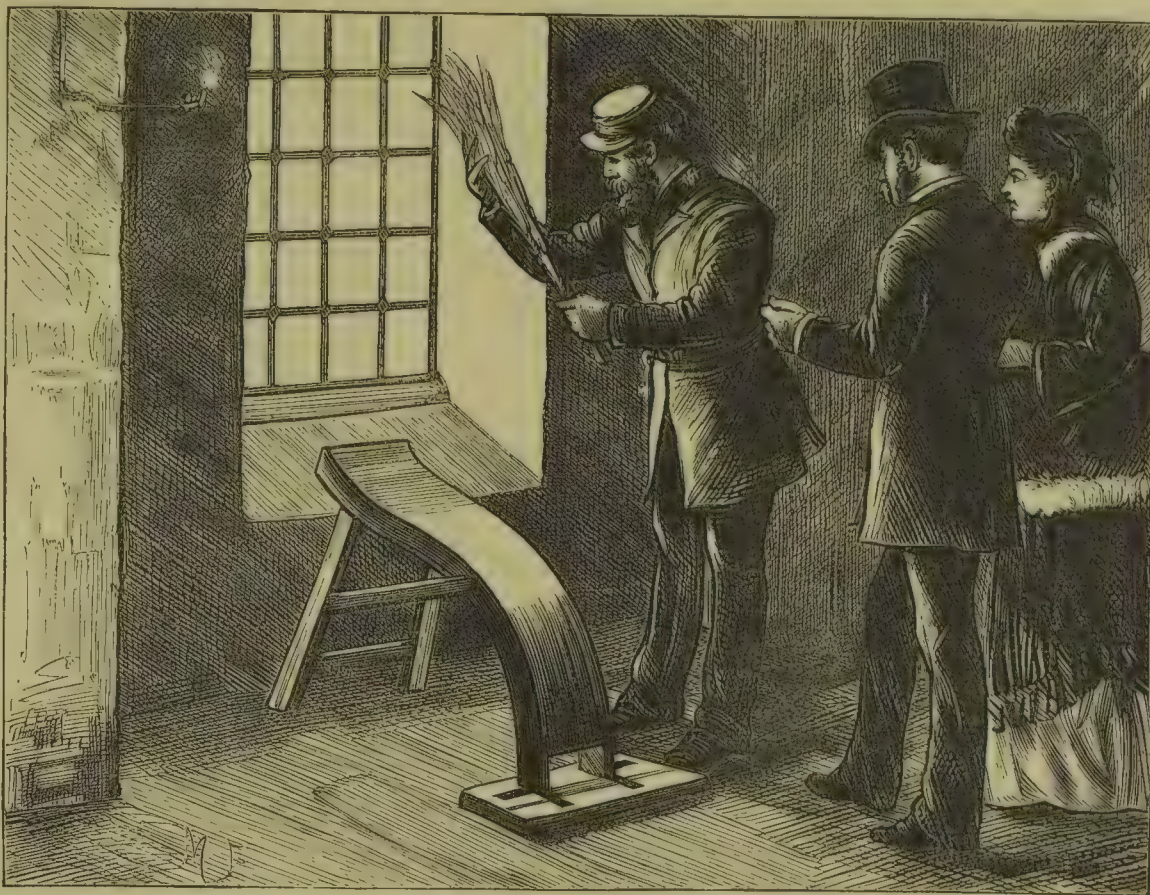
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SKETCHES IN THE CLERKENWELL HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The prisons of London and Middlesex have afforded, in their arrangements for the safe custody and salutary punishment of offenders, subjects of illustration within the past twelvemonth. The metropolitan county of Middlesex, not including the City of London, has its House of Detention for untried prisoners, in St. James's-walk, north of Clerkenwell-green. It has two Gaols, or Houses of Correction, for convicted criminals. The one for male prisoners is in Coldbath-fields, which is also in Clerkenwell, but a little east of Gray's-inn-lane, nearly opposite the end of Guilford-street. It consists of several extensive ranges of buildings, with courts and yards, inclosed by a high wall, and occupying a square of about nine acres. Some description of this prison has been given in our Journal. It has accommodation for nearly 2000 men and boys, sentenced to different terms of imprisonment, from one week, with or without hard labour, to two years' penal servitude. The average daily number in custody is about 1700, and the number admitted during the year is from 12,000 to 13,000, of whom 1000 are juveniles. First-class hard labour signifies pacing the steps of the treadwheel, during seven hours of the day, but with intervals of rest, fifteen minutes at every quarter of an hour, which reduces the actual work to three hours and a half. The man sits down and waits his quarter of an hour, while another man takes his place on the wheel. The steps, which are eight inches high, descend slowly to meet the men's feet; there are twenty-four steps on the circumference of the wheel, and it goes round twice in a minute. This labour is scarcely felt by a healthy person in the first hour, but it tells upon the strength in the course of the day. The power of the machine is used for grinding



THE BOYS' PONY.

corn and pumping water. The wheel, or rather cylinder, is erected along the side of a long gallery, in which 684 prisoners are collected to work. The lower steps only are exposed to view, the rest of the machine is concealed by wooden boards. While 342 prisoners, half the number assembled, mount the steps at once, each screened by a partition from his right-hand and left-hand neighbours, the other 342 sit quietly below. They are not allowed to speak to each other. Such is first-class hard labour at Coldbath-fields. The hard labour of second-class misdemeanants consists of oakum-picking, mat and basket making, shoemaking, tailoring, and other simple trades, besides washing, cleaning

enforcing discipline is by stopping one or two articles of diet. Three loaves of brown bread, each loaf 6½ oz., are supplied daily to every man, with gruel or soup, or molasses, at stated times, on different days of the week. The average weekly cost of food is, for each prisoner, 2s. 9½d.; but the whole cost of each prisoner, after reckoning the assumed value of his labour, is at the rate of £23 5s. 8d. a year. The total expenditure of the Coldbath-fields establishment is nearly £40,000, including the salaries and wages of some 200 officers, warders, and servants. A chapel, with Protestant and Roman Catholic services of Divine worship, and a school-room, with teachers, are provided for the instruction of the prisoners.



WEIGHING PRISONERS.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Boosey and Co. have just issued several songs that will doubtless find wide acceptance among drawing-room singers. "The Boatman's Song"—words by J. Oxenford, music by J. Blumenthal—is a spirited declamatory piece, suitable for mezzo-soprano or baritone, for which latter class of voice it was written, having been expressly composed for Mr. Santley. "Sleep, my love, sleep," by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, requires a similar vocal range. This—which was written for Madame Patey—is an expressive melody, affording good scope for cantabile style. In "One long thought of you"—a setting of words by Moore—Mr. Santley appears as composer. This song consists mainly of a flowing and agreeable melody, interspersed with recitative passages that afford good effects of contrast. It will suit either a high baritone or a soprano or mezzo-soprano of moderate compass. Mr. J. L. Molloy excels in ballads of the piquant and characteristic class, a good specimen of which is that entitled "Polly," in which a sailor is supposed to extol his pilot-boat. Of the "Spanish Boat-Song," written and composed by Hamilton Aidé, it will suffice to say that it has been sung with success in his drama of "Philip."

Balfe's posthumous opera, "Il Talismano," has just been published by Messrs. Duff and Stewart, in a handsome folio edition. Prefixed to the music are a portrait and memoir of Balfe, and an outline of the libretto. Having spoken of the composition in our notice of its production at Her Majesty's Opera, we need now only record its publication in a complete state, the favourite pieces being also issued in a detached shape.

Messrs. Duff and Stewart are active caterers for pianists and vocalists. Among the vocal music lately published by them are several songs of merit. "The British Oak," by the late Chevalier Neukomm, is a characteristic national song, in the declamatory style in which that composer excelled. Mr. Henry Gadsby—favourably known by several orchestral works, performed at the Crystal Palace concerts—has produced a very expressive song to some sentimental lines commencing, "Those little words, Good-bye;" another of similar merit being "The Token," by Mr. J. E. Richardson, inscribed to Mr. Sims Reeves, for whom it was expressly composed. Other vocal pieces worthy of mention are Herr Carl Oberthur's agreeable song, "My Fairest Love" ("Liebe's Traum") with English and German words; Mr. E. Land's "My guardian never sleeps," a smooth and pleasing melody; and Mr. J. L. Hatton's "The Boy and the Brook," a pretty vocal theme, with a well-contrasted accompaniment.

Some pianoforte pieces, also published by Messrs. Duff and Stewart, will be pleasing to pupils and useful to teachers. "The Blue Bells of Scotland" has been arranged, with some very effective variations, by Mr. J. G. Dent, who has also produced a brilliant and sparkling "polka de salon" entitled "La Belle-vue." "Bellini's Last Thoughts" is the name of a little fantasia by Dr. Rimbault, in which some of the themes from "Beatrice di Tenda" (the final work of the composer of "La Sonnambula") are formed into a pianoforte piece calculated to interest young pupils. "She Wore a Wreath of Roses" is an adaptation, by Mr. W. Smallwood, of Knight's popular ballad in an easy form, with directions for the fingering of the leading passages. Mr. J. T. Trekel has made some skillful arrangements of popular themes treated in brilliant fantasia style. Among these are "Sound the Loud Timbrel," "Adeste Fideles," "The Russian Boat-Song," and the "National Russian Hymn."

"Romance sans Paroles" (published by Messrs. Enoch and Son) is the title of a very elegant pianoforte piece by Mlle. Belval, who has recently achieved special success as a prima donna at the Paris Grand Opera. This young lady is a daughter of the eminent basso M. Belval, and her musical education has been of a far wider kind than that of most singers. Among her other acquirements, she is an accomplished pianist, and the piece now referred to indicates not only refined taste in composition, but also the possession of high executive powers, the many graceful and elaborate passages being written with a knowledge of the instrument which could scarcely be possessed by any but a skilled executant.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer and Co. have just brought out a valuable series of the beautiful masses of Franz Schubert, published in that cheap and portable form (large octavo) which is now so much in vogue. These masses may compare with the best of those of Haydn and Mozart, to some of which, indeed, they are perhaps superior. The works issued are Numbers 1 (in F), 2 (in G), 3 (in B flat), 4 (in C), and 6 (in E flat). They are published in two editions, one with the original Latin words, the other with an English text adapted by the Rev. J. Troutbeck, in which shape they are entitled "Communion-Services," and are fitted for use in Protestant worship.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. have also brought out, in the same shape, at the price of one shilling, Brahms's beautiful "Song of Destiny" ("Schicksalslied"), the English text of which is also supplied by the Rev. Mr. Troutbeck. Of this work we have already spoken in noticing its first performance in England at a Crystal Palace concert in March last.

Largely as Dr. Ferdinand Hiller has composed for the pianoforte, he has scarcely ever produced a finer work than his "Modern Suite," just published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. This piece is classed as op. 144, but is as fresh in interest, and as masterly in power, as though it were the production of an earlier period of its composer's career. It consists of a series of six movements—"Preludio," "Alla Polacca," "Intermezzo," "Ballata," "Alla Marcia," and "Alla Cossacca"—each distinguished by a specific character, and all of which will delight as well as improve the student of classical pianoforte-playing.

"Novello's Octavo Anthems" now extend to upwards of a hundred numbers, the fifth volume being in progress. The contents are varied and interesting, consisting of original compositions and arrangements bearing some of the most eminent names. The small price of the publication renders it extensively available by choral societies and country choirs.

The *Civil Service Review* says her Majesty has approved of a Civil List pension being awarded to Mr. R. H. Horne, the veteran epic and dramatic poet.

The Lord Chancellor has reported to the House of Lords that the right of Edward Francis Joseph, Viscount Taaffe of Corren and Baron of Ballymote, to vote at the election of Representative Peers for Ireland has been established to his Lordship's satisfaction.

The *Liverpool Mercury* says that the memorial of the late member for Liverpool, Mr. S. R. Graves, resolved upon twelve months ago, has been in part completed. A life-sized marble bust of her husband has been presented, on behalf of the subscribers, to Mrs. Graves, and acknowledged by her. A sum of £1000 has also been handed over to the treasurer of the Seamen's Orphan Institution, on account, for the endowment of two Graves scholarships, and the marble statue of Mr. Graves, to be placed in St. George's Hall, is in a forward state.

NEW BOOKS.

Far from a favourable opinion of the British Army, as regards morality, refinement, or anything higher than brutal qualities, will be derived by the majority of readers from the two volumes entitled *Reminiscences of a Soldier*, by Colonel W. K. Stuart, C.B., late 86th Regiment (Hurst and Blackett). The persons and scenes described by the gallant author are, of course, exceptional; for little or no interest attaches to the great bulk of the people who, whether they be military or civil, fulfil a tame career of ordinary duty and strict propriety. To become famous or notorious, to do or say anything worthy of being recorded in a book and likely to arrest the attention of readers, it is necessary to achieve distinction and to win either a good or a bad pre-eminence; and decidedly bad, for the most part, is the pre-eminence won by the persons whose deeds or sayings are published abroad in the volumes under consideration. The picture presented of the British Army, whether officers or soldiers sit for the portraits, is enough to make one rend one's clothes with grief, horror, astonishment, and indignation, and yet, at the same time, to acknowledge, admire, and feel grateful for the fundamental soundness which enabled English officers and soldiers, in spite of the prevailing rottenness, to uphold their discipline and maintain their warlike renown. That whole regiments were not in a chronic state of mutiny is almost incomprehensible, when we read of the treatment to which the privates were liable at the savage or delirious caprice of some tigerish or besotted commanding officer. As we turn over the pages we seem to be wandering through the regions of a pandemonium, where the prominent personages, of whatever rank, are drunken, ignorant, vicious, quarrelsome, foul-mouthed, blasphemous madmen. Some of the anecdotes related are broad even to coarseness; oaths abound with a fruitfulness beyond that of blackberries; the fun, when there is any, has a savour of horse-play; and the wit and humour, which are almost invariably garnished with bad language ("a way they have" or had "in the Army"), are, with a few exceptions, after the now almost obsolete style of "Roderick Random." And it is hardly necessary to say that duels and duelling come in for quite a sufficient share of notice. Let it not be supposed that any reflection is intended to be cast upon the gallant author; on the contrary, he is to be thanked for the indubitably truthful account, shocking as it may be, which his long service eminently qualified him to give of military life as it was some years ago. We are supposed to have changed all that; and, superficial and specious as the change may be in many respects, it is quite certain that things have in several material points been altered for the better. Barracks may still be a sink of iniquity for all that appears on the exterior to the contrary; but it is impossible that either officers or soldiers can be quite so brutal, and unenlightened, and illiterate as they appear to have been, and that such sickening cases of corporal punishment and such gross cases of inefficient court-martial as the gallant author has vouched for could nowadays recur. Besides, as has already been suggested, he has, no doubt, concerned himself with the exceptions and not the rule; otherwise it would be incredible that our military fabric could have held together. The portions of the second volume which relate to service in India differ in kind from the main contents of the two volumes, and have their own special attractive and instructive qualities; and nothing can be more admirable than the manly frankness with which the gallant author exposes his own occasional deviations from perfect heroism, or than the good sense and kindness with which he pleads the cause of his friend, as we are quite sure he would allow us to say, the private soldier.

A lack of earnest intention seems to be traceable in what an anonymous author has written under the title of *Some Time in Ireland; a Recollection* (Henry S. King and Co.); and, though the cause of mere amusement may have been promoted rather than hindered thereby, those who are in search of solid information and wish to make a serious study of Irish social life are likely to be disappointed, wearied, and irritated. The anonymous author, who boasts to belong to the gentler sex, very truly observes that "writers professing to describe social and family life in Ireland have mostly selected their types from roystering squires or ruined country gentlemen;" whereas she professes to depict, from the vivid recollections of her earlier years and from her later experience, "views, feelings, habits, and principles, more really and truly characteristic of the gentry of Ireland." If that be so, and if success have crowned her efforts, her readers will very probably come to the conclusion that, so far as social life is concerned, there is or was a very strong resemblance between the ruined and the unruined gentry. At least, there is the same general aspect of mingled extravagance and abject penuriousness—the same hum-scarum condition of things—the same happy-go-lucky style of management. But then she has entered into more than usual detail; and the sketches she has given of the interior economy of that household in which she, at the commencement of her autobiographical reminiscences, filled the unenviable post of a little girl, the youngest of several children, have a certain charm of novelty; and, if they do not evince much sisterly affection, are hit off with some humour, and bear witness to a remarkably precocious habit of observation and taste for scandal. An Irish election and its consequences—including, of course, an attack upon a dwelling-house—give the author an opportunity of exhibiting considerable descriptive powers. The rather lame conclusion of the whole record forcibly suggests that want of serious intention which has already been alluded to, and which faintly haunts one all through the pages; for the writer, at the end, plainly considers that she is to be congratulated upon having escaped from Ireland, as if that were the best way of solving Irish puzzles. But then, as she herself confesses, "we never affected nor desired to be considered native Irish; nor would such a pretension, if made, have been admitted by the genuine natives, who regarded us as heretical supplanters of the rightful owners of the soil."

As there is no end to Wimpole-street, some future day may see the conclusion of M. Guizot's *History of France*, translated by Robert Black, M.A. (Sampson Low and Co.). At any rate, the third volume has lately been finished and published; and the fourth, it is reasonable to suppose, will, if nothing should occur to prevent its publication, bring to a close a handsome, an elaborate, an instructive, a picturesque, and an interesting addition to the category of historical literature. The work, if memory may be trusted, began to be published in the year 1869, and, according to the earliest advertisements, was to have been concluded in about twenty monthly parts. Afterwards, the number of monthly parts was stated at twenty-four; but already more have been issued, and the end is by no means yet. When all is over, the number of monthly parts will probably reach nearly the double of that which was originally projected. To such dimensions has the work grown in the handling. But when increase of size is accompanied by proportionate increase of valuable contents, there is an appreciable gain; and when M. Guizot tells historical tales to his grandchildren and M. A. de Neuville illustrates those tales with the really splendid creations of his pencil, everybody is likely to want more rather than less. The

third volume, in which the pictorial efforts of M. de Neuville are as conspicuous as heretofore, begins with the accession of Francis I. and stops at the assassination of Henry IV.—a period full of memorable incidents, military, political, religious, and literary; from the campaign in which the heroic Bayard fell and the subsequent battle, in which "all was lost save honour," to the famous engagement at Ivry, when the road to honour and victory was indicated by the "white plume of Navarre." It may be mentioned, by the way, that M. Guizot does not fail to give the text of the letter which relegates the celebrated saying about "all is lost save honour" not exactly to the unclear region to which the remark of Cambronne has been consigned, but to one considerably below the sublime. The chivalrous Francis, in fact, did not forget to mention, as if it were of equal importance, that he had saved his "bacon" as well as his honour.

Particular attention should be paid to the title of *Swiss Allmends and a Walk to see them*, by F. Barham Zincke, Vicar of Wharstead (Smith, Elder, and Co.), else readers may suppose that they are never coming to the "Swiss Allmends." In fact, a walk has to be taken through fifteen chapters and 296 pages out of 362 before we arrive at what we have come out to see. And many an expression of impatience may rise to the lips as the eye glances through the headings of the chapters, and encounters the well-known names of Berne, Zurich, Interlaken, the Brünig, Sarnen, Alpnach, Altorf, St. Gothard, Airolo, Faido, Bellinzona, Locarno, the Rigi Kulm, Lucerne, and other places which every cockney knows all about. But it will be well to curb impatience; for the author is not as other men are, and does not observe things or places in the common way or from the common point of view. His profession, and the peculiar bent of his mind, which is practical, inquisitive in a good sense, reflective, and didactic; lead him to make unusual investigations, to study some of the less superficially striking parts of manysided nature, and to communicate to others impressions of which they would not by themselves have been susceptible. He is of no account—on the present occasion, whatever he may be on other occasions—at picturesque description; it is doubtful whether his book would yield a single sentence which, as a piece of writing, deserves to be noticed; his style is, for the most part, more jejune than that of the ordinary guide-book; he jots down innumerable nothings of no interest to any earthly creature; but, with all this, he has facts to state and hints to give which may invest with fresh interest even a beaten path. As to the Swiss Allmends, it may be as well to predicate that "allmend means land which is held and used, as the word itself indicates, in common," and then to leave readers to gather up from Mr. Zincke's pages the interesting information he was at no little pains to collect. It may be added that what is admitted by the author to be "a really good map," furnished by Messrs. Keith Johnston, will be found in the volume's pocket.

A very modest, and indeed diffident, preface is sometimes suggestive of the pride that apes humility; but in the case of *Winter at the Italian Lakes* (Sampson Low and Co.) the writer, a lady whose name does not appear, must be considered to have written her apologetic preface under the influence of just appreciation, unadulterated by any sort of mock sentiment. At any rate, she has assigned to her own book exactly the value that would be assigned to it by most impartial persons. It is founded upon a journal originally intended for the amusement of her companions; and, if it produced the desired effect, the companions, whatever may be thought of their capacity for being amused, had nothing to complain of. And amongst the public there may be a larger number than one would suppose of happy beings made in the likeness of the companions. It is impossible, however, to help participating in the amiable writer's own fear "that there are only two classes of persons to whom these pages can afford any interest"—to wit, those who, assisted by the magic of memory, "may feel a certain pleasure even in names and feeble outlines," and those who, in search of a particular sort of climate, "may, perhaps, gather a few hints" from the writer's own experience. The ordinary reader's heart is likely to grow heavy at the outset, when it appears that the winter alluded to was so long ago as 1869, that the Italian lakes commence with "the old clock of Dover Castle," and that progress is delayed by "a day in the galleries of Munich." To fully enjoy the book the reader should be of the feminine gender, inclined to dwell upon petty details, apt to conjoin religion with cosiness, so highly Protestant as to be made "very sad" at the sight of a book of prayers belonging to a Roman Catholic, liable to be startled at the apparition of ice and snow in the winter, impressed with the importance of a chilblain to the British Constitution, prone to indulge in scriptural quotations, and warranted to see the fun of describing fellow-travellers, whose initials only are given, as "wandering letters of the alphabet." And, after all, when one comes to think, there should be many a reader of the kind; so that the book may meet with a success which the modest candour, if not the descriptive power, or the adventurous spirit, or the wit or the humour, or the theological liberality of the writer certainly deserves. It were unpardonable not to give as much publicity as possible to a little anecdote which is a deliciously ingenuous and unconscious illustration of the moral blindness pointed out in the lesson of the mote and the beam. "At Alessandria," says the amiable lady, "I got some dreadfully cross looks from a priest, whose small leather bag I unfortunately took up instead of my own. I am sure the suspicious creature thought I was a thief. . . . I should have liked to tell him to cultivate that 'charity which thinketh no evil.' I wonder what there was in the bag—some deep plot perhaps."

Of the two volumes entitled respectively *The Unknown River: an Etcher's Voyage of Discovery*, and *Chapters on Animals*, both by Philip Gilbert Hamerton, and both published by Messrs. Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday, the former, having eight illustrations etched by the author, is apparently only a new edition, in a smaller form, of a very bright, pleasant, readable narrative, recording the author's experiences during a canoe-trip on an "unknown river" connected with the Loire. The latter is a much larger and a very handsome book, containing no fewer than twenty illustrations "etched directly on the copper by two deservedly celebrated animal-painters, Karl Bodmer and J. Veyrassat," which, as Mr. Hamerton himself, no mean judge, truly and magnanimously suggests, "will be found to add considerably to the value and interest of the volume." The author has filled his sixteen desultory chapters with discourse based in great part, if not entirely, upon his own personal observations; and, as he is evidently a keen observer as well as a warm but not merely sentimental lover of animals, he commands our confidence as well as our attention. Horses, dogs, cats, "bovines," asses, pigs, wild boars, wolves, kids, birds, and other animals come in for a share of notice. Anecdotes abound, and, for strangeness and attractiveness, may vie with those associated with the name of Jesse. The chapter in which cats are the author's theme is one of the most entertaining, but it is also one of those in which the author is least indebted to his own personal knowledge, for the peerless Puddles, the cat that would go a-fishing and would honourably abstain from indulging, without permission, the

"particular weakness" of its race, was originally made known to fame, it would appear, by Mr. Frank Buckland. It is possible that a reader or two may be rendered a little uncomfortable sometimes by the author's reflections, speculations, and small bits of rhapsody; but in this world we must have tribulation. As for the incredulous, let them read the last chapter and rend their clothes.

A few "heliotype reproductions of drawings by officers of the Royal Artillery" give some additional interest to the otherwise sufficiently interesting *Recollections of Sir George B. L'Estrange*, late of the 31st Regiment, and afterwards in the Scots Fusilier Guards (Sampson Low and Co.). The recollections proper do not occupy more than 201 out of 288 pages. There are, first of all, eight pages of preface; then fifteen of introduction; and, at the end, about sixty-four of appendix. The preface tells how the gallant author was led to jot down the recollections of his life, and was interrupted by most melancholy events in the very midst of his task. The introduction gives some information about Sir Roger L'Estrange, Knight, and contains some commendatory remarks touching public schools in general and Westminster in particular. The appendix is devoted to a short but lively and striking memoir of the late Major Edmund L'Estrange, 71st Highland Light Infantry; to an obituary announcement of the death of Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. L'Estrange, author of that memoir; and to some "favourable notices" of Lieutenant-Colonel George Guy Carleton L'Estrange. Sir George, whose recollections give a title to the volume, was a young officer of fifteen at the date from which he commences his tale of reminiscences; and at that early age began his military career by bringing up from Portsmouth to Ashford in Kent, for preliminary drill, a hundred wild Irish volunteers. There is a portrait of him as he rode at their head and played, not at all well, upon the flute certain Irish tunes, to which he found they stepped along cheerily and obediently. How he hit upon that curious expedient does not appear; but it was highly successful. Before long, however, he and his volunteers were safely embarked for the Peninsula; and from that moment he enters upon so attractive a course of recollections that, if he could have made it twice as long, he would probably have better pleased the majority of his readers. The style of writing is quite good enough, and so simple and unpretentious that it makes one's heart warm towards the gallant veteran who employs it, and who cannot be said to belong to those of whom it would be just to quote: "old men forget, yet all shall be forgot but they'll remember with advantages the deeds they did" in the Peninsula.

From the preface, which is dated January, 1873, it would appear as if neglect (most surely unintentional, however) had been the fate of *A Month in Switzerland*, by F. Barham Zincke (Smith, Elder, and Co.). One comfort is that the subject is one of annually recurring interest. It would, at the first blush, strike most people as an absurdity to suppose that anybody could, at the present day, have anything fresh to say, or worth saying, about Switzerland, after only a few weeks' sojourn; but a perusal of the volume will probably lead to a change of opinion. The author does not wear a common kind of spectacles or confine himself to the same sort and the same aspect of things as the ordinary tourist would be disposed to notice; though the remarks he makes about the aggravatingly monotonous character of Swiss hotels, or, at any rate, of their interior economy, must have suggested themselves to many a visitor. The author, however, was not unfamiliar with Switzerland, even before he went thither with his wife and his stepson for this particular "month;" and that fact exonerates him from a charge of having picked up an impossibly large amount of interesting information in a supernaturally short space of time.

A veteran officer of high distinction, Major-General Sir Vincent Eyre, K.C.S.I. and C.B., has published his poems of many years and many lands, under the title *Lays of a Knight Errant* (H. S. King and Co.). His fame is probably secured, in the history of the Indian Sepoy War of 1857, by the resolute enterprise he achieved in relieving and defending "the house of Arrah." This may console his partial friends, if the cold or critical temper of the reading public in our day should fail to admire the lively offspring of his humorous, or, by turns, sentimental vein of fancy. It is, however, quite likely that among a large number of readers each will find a piece of verse to please him in this collection, which has great variety of tone and style, with a discursive range of subjects. The author is a man of taste and culture, as well as of active experience; and his leisure days have been profitably spent amid scenes of classic or romantic history, the associations of which he has thoughtfully imbibed and completed by study. Italy, Germany, Switzerland, the south of France, and the wonderful old Nile have occupied his musing mind. The young lady of his family, whom he mentions as having been his companion in these rambles and readings, must be congratulated upon the rare advantage of sharing them with a man so well qualified to feel their true spirit. There was something congenial to a soldier of British India, we may suppose, in the relics of Rome's Imperial power or in those of Teutonic chivalry. Sir Vincent Eyre has nevertheless a turn for lighter themes. He tells the story of his dog Dandy, a narrative of wide travels and diverse exploits, with much pleasant humour. The "Lays of Home-Land" include many occasional poems of domestic or personal interest.

A funny "frontispiece and vignette by George Du Maurier" predisposes one in favour of *Round About the Islands; or, Sunny Spots Near Home*, by Clement W. Scott (Tinsley Brothers); and the favourable predisposition is increased by the dedication, from which it appears that the author is a pluralist in the matter of friendship. An author who has not only a friend, but friends, in whom he has sufficient confidence to inscribe his book to them must have a great deal, if it be only simple trustfulness, in him. And the contents of his volume show that he is moved by a genial spirit; that he has a quick and probably, like Lesbia, a beaming eye; that he has a "heart alive," as he himself would say, to pleasant, sunny, healthful influences; and that he handles a pen skilfully and agreeably. The contents of the volume are, in part, a collection of letters devoted to "sketches of frequent holiday rambles round our summer islands near home;" but that description cannot apply to "At the Academy," and some other articles, which help to raise the number of pages to three hundred and fifty or more of very good reading.

We must not altogether forget the claim of everybody's children to have the best new books for their reading pointed out with a view to purchase by their indulgent friends. For this purpose it is right that mention be here made of *The Gingerbread Maiden and Other Stories*, by Laura Friswell (Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle). The little volume is dedicated to Hans Christian Andersen, of whose genial spirit of kindly sympathy, and talent of sportive invention, the fair author seems to have imbibed her share. It need scarcely be explained that "the gingerbread maiden" is one made of that dainty cake by the confectioner, and exhibited for sale in a village shop. "Mrs. Farthingale's Baby" is a little drama of

humble family life, to show what may happen when idle, quarrelsome boys and girls neglect minding the baby in their mother's absence from home. In "The Queen of the Roses" we have a flight of more poetical fancy. "Molochia" is the dreadful name of reproach laid upon a naughty little girl, whose proper name is Dora; she rebels and runs away, but is finally reclaimed. "The Man in the Moon," last of this series, has something of the turn and air of "Alice in Wonderland." Mrs. B. Dawson has furnished illustrative designs, which are produced in the black silhouette fashion. These, too, are lively and expressive.

Playfulness, at one time restrained within the bounds of graceful fancy and at another extending well into the regions of grotesque extravagance, is conspicuous amongst the characteristics of *The Little People; and other Tales*, by Lady Pollock, W. K. Clifford, and Walter Herries Pollock (Chapman and Hall). The volume is embellished "with illustrations by John Collier." The "little people" of the title are otherwise known by the name of "fairies" and their sayings and doings have from time immemorial been found to have a singular fascination for the little people of real life. It would not be remarkable if the book were to find great favour with the majority of English children.

The hobby which is at present being ridden by us with so much determination may cause more than could otherwise have been expected of attention to be bestowed upon *National Education in Greece in the Fourth Century before Christ*, by Augustus S. Wilkins, M.A. (Strahan and Co.). The contents of the volume are based upon and adapted from an essay which "obtained the Hare Prize in the University of Cambridge." The author's object is threefold—to set forth, first, "the popular Greek conceptions of the aims and methods of national education;" secondly, "the manner in which these conceptions were carried into practical effect, with their general results upon national life;" thirdly, "the criticisms of the popular ideas and methods of education passed by the great Greek thinkers of the fourth century before our era, with the substitutes suggested by them." Much learning and research have, of necessity, been brought to bear upon the task; and the work is far more readable than the suspicious general reader might in his heart imagine. It may be interesting, if not useful and suggestive, to parents and guardians and school boards to know that at Sparta "the boys were inspected every ten days, and anyone who seemed too fat was whipped."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Sept. 15 last, of Benedict John Angell, late of Lubenham, Leicestershire, and of No. 36, Curzon-street, Mayfair, who died on the 12th ult., was proved on the 6th inst. by John Benedict Gore, the uncle, and Charles Norris Wilde, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilshire Angell, the furniture of his town residence, a pecuniary legacy of £5000, and all his interest in No. 36, Curzon-street, together with an annuity of £2000; to his executor, Mr. Wilde, £5000, free of duty; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his said uncle, Mr. J. B. Gore.

The will, dated Sept. 13, 1850, of Colonel Robert Smith, C.B., who died on Sept. 16 last, has been proved by his son, Robert Claude Smith, who takes the whole of his property as only next of kin. The personal estate is sworn under £90,000.

The will and codicil, dated May 27, 1873, and March 23 last, of Henry Grisewood, late of No. 15, Chesham-place, Belgrave-square, who died on April 23, have recently been proved by Mrs. Ann Grisewood, the widow, and Henry Edward Grisewood, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator gives to his wife his furniture and £1000 absolutely, and the income of the investments of £50,000 for life, or so long as she shall continue a widow; £100 to be laid out in the purchase of some article of personal adornment to be presented to Mrs. Bauman as a memento of his regard; to his son Arthur George the advowson of Daylesford, Worcestershire; to his son Henry Edward all his interest in the estate at Ware; £1000 each to his three other children, and legacies to his servants. As to the residue of his property, he leaves six twentieths to his eldest son, four twentieths each to his two other sons, and three twentieths to each of his two daughters.

The will and codicil, dated Sept. 12 and Oct. 15 last, of James William Cuthbert, late of No. 14, Grosvenor-street, and of Hampton Court Palace, who died on the 6th ult., at Cannes, in France, were proved on the 9th inst. by Lord Daere, Alexander Leslie Montgomery, Lord Alfred Spencer Churchill, and Berkeley Paget, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator bequeaths £200 to each of his executors, and an additional sum of £300 to Mr. B. Paget; £5000 to the Hon. Adolphus Edward Paget Graves; £200 to Henry Thomas Young, and £25,000 to Madame Seymourina Suzanne Poirson as she shall appoint. None of these legacies are to be paid until the death of the wife, who, subject thereto, takes the whole of the property except two farms in Kent, which on her decease are settled to the use of the said Hon. A. E. P. Graves, for life, with remainder to his son Cyril Cuthbert Hare Graves.

The will, dated Oct. 29, 1867, of Dame Harriet Fellows (relict of the late Sir Charles Fellows), late of West Cowes, Isle of Wight, who died on March 19 last, was proved on the 6th inst. by Charles Francis Fellows, John Rogers, and Henry Fellows, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. After giving several legacies to friends, the testatrix leaves the residue of her property to her stepson, Mr. C. F. Fellows. The testatrix bequeaths to the trustees of the British Museum her collection of watches, to be placed and held with Milton's watch, bequeathed to them by her late husband; and to the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, the drawings by herself of such watches.

The Caledonian Challenge Shield was won at Edinburgh, yesterday week, by J. Todd, Glasgow.

The large wooden bridge over the river Don, between Mexborough and Denaby, was destroyed by fire last Saturday.

A thunderstorm of brief duration, but of great violence, burst over some districts of the north of Scotland on Sunday.

Sir Garnet Wolseley presided, last Saturday, at the annual meeting in connection with the Soldiers' Daughters' Home at Hampstead.

The projectors and proposed members of the Junior Reform Club have held a meeting at the Westminster Palace Hotel, at which the preliminary steps were taken for perfecting its organisation. Mr. Danby Seymour presided. An executive committee was elected, and a deputation was appointed to wait upon Mr. Gladstone and bring the position of the club under his notice. The secretary stated that 300 applications for admission had been received, and that negotiations had been opened for obtaining a lease of the premises at the corner of Pall-mall and Waterloo-place.

SKETCHES FROM PALESTINE.

Three views of local scenery, and one group of figures, engraved for a page of this Supplement, belong to a collection of some fifty sketches in water colours, hastily drawn on the spot by Lieut. Conder, R.E., from which he hopes, at a future period, to work out a series of finished drawings, to be exhibited for the benefit of the Palestine Exploration Fund.

CARMEL AND KISHON.

This is a view of the winter aspect of one of the most picturesque places in Palestine. The winding Kishon, after flowing through the narrow gorge of Harosheth, comes out into the flat plains, from which the steep sides of Carmel rise abruptly. It has burst the sand-bar, which in summer closes its mouth; and, at the time of year represented, flows into the sea, an almost unfordable stream. Here, on the sandy dunes near the beach, the palms, rare as they are generally in Palestine, grow in clusters. The dark hill behind is covered with a dusky, rolling underwood, flowing like a stream over the dark red and grey cliffs; and, breaking down the watercourses, runs a thicket of mastic and other dark-leaved shrubs. It is to this soft bushy appearance that Solomon is supposed to refer when he likens the dark hair of his African bride to Carmel. The alluvial plain, of deep red soil, stretches to the reedy banks; coarse, bright-coloured marshy shrubs grow on each side. A long line of herons is generally to be seen watching beside the water, or a dainty white egret stepping along the margin.

MOUNT EBAL AND SHECHEM.

The modern Nablus, on the site of the ancient Shechem, lies, as is well known, in a narrow valley between the high and rugged hills of Ebal (the mountain of curses) on the north, and Gerizim (the mountain of blessings) on the south. Both these stony hills are steep and barren; only a few olives and patches of corn grow at their feet. But the valley between is one of the most delightful spots in Palestine. More than seventy springs burst from all sides; long gardens of orange, lemon, and walnut surround the town, and the trees attain a size not visible elsewhere, except at Damascus. The modern town is hot and dirty; but great interest attaches to it as the seat of the last remnant of that wonderful Samaritan people now fast dying out. Their customs and prejudices are undisturbed by modern science. The Survey party could not convince the high priest that Gerizim, which he believed to be the highest mountain in the world, was actually overtopped by the northern summit. The yearly Passover is held on this sacred summit, when the white-robed priests and congregation still eat the lamb, hot from the embers, standing or walking about. Of this unique scene Lieutenant Conder hopes to furnish a sketch. It is described by Dean Stanley in his book on Palestine. The water-colour sketch of Mount Ebal and Shechem, as drawn by Lieutenant Conder, represents that flush of colour which for a few minutes pervades the mountain in the evening, with a brilliancy of reflection, from the hard grey crags and ruddy soil, which it is hard for us to appreciate in our sober clime. This contrasts forcibly with the dark foliage of the valley lying in the shadow of Gerizim.

THE SEA OF GALILEE.

Few indeed are the views or paintings that give a true and unidealised representation of a spot so deeply interesting. The Sea of Galilee can boast of but little beauty. It is a volcanic crater, surrounded with rolling slopes of basaltic country and steep cliffs of white marl. A great plateau stretches away on the east, broken only by two mounds, being the summits of hills more than one hundred miles distant. It has not the wild and desolate grandeur of the Dead Sea, and from many points of view it is tame and ordinary in appearance. The calm transparency of the surface, in which the white crest of Hermon is mirrored, is shown in another sketch from the south-west. The one selected shows the lake on a stormy day at the time of the first rains. The thunderstorms which sweep over the lake, with bright gleams of the warm sun lingering on isolated spots, give a grandeur to the scene which is wanting in calmer weather. The middle distance shows a long slope and curious square top of basaltic formation—the Horns of Hattin, where the power of Christianity and Western civilisation was broken in Palestine by that disastrous battle in which the flower of crusading chivalry fell before the superior numbers and skill of the great Saladin.

GIPSY-BOY DANCERS.

The gipsy dancers are amongst the most curious institutions of the country. The Egyptian dancing and singing girls are rarely seen, though employed in such towns as Damascus, and sometimes found among the wild Arabs in the Jordan valley, from whom they gain enough to carry them from tribe to tribe on their journeys to and from Egypt. The dancers here in question are a different class. They are all boys or young men, allowed to appear in public. They are accompanied by a sort of clown, whose grotesque and awkward imitation of their movements answers closely to the part played by the European circus-clown. Castanets are fastened to the fingers of the dancers, who, with a curious clawing action resembling that of a mesmerist, often advance close to the audience. Long skirts of various colours are worn, and float like a ballet-dancer's in the wind when they are turning round. The usual motion is a voluptuous movement of the body. To a European the performance is repulsive to the last degree. It is noticed only as a relic of the paganism which is by no means extinct among the lower classes of native population in Syria.

Baroness Meyer de Rothschild and her daughter have contributed £150 to the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, in memory of the late Baron Meyer Amschel de Rothschild.

A conversazione of the Society of Arts was held, yesterday week, at the South Kensington Museum. The visitors were received in the South Court by Major-General F. Eardley Wilmot, R.A., and other members of the council.

The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, presiding, yesterday week, at the 116th anniversary meeting of the Orphan Working School, at Haverstock-hill, said in the course of his speech, with regard to the examination in holy scripture which they had listened to, he was glad to state that the teaching conducted there was unsectarian—that was to say, there was no effort to claim the children as belonging to a particular sect; but, on the contrary, to make them all feel that they had been brought up as thorough Christians, the words of the bible and the meaning being fully impressed on their minds.

The Duke of Cambridge, as honorary colonel of the City of London Rifle Volunteer Brigade, inspected that regiment, last Saturday, in Hyde Park. His Royal Highness, having reviewed the men, said it had been his good fortune to inspect the brigade upon every occasion since its formation. He had no hesitation in congratulating Colonel Hayter on the fact that, in his opinion, that was the best inspection of the regiment he had made. Another City corps—the 2nd London Rifles—was inspected last Saturday, on the Horse Guards Parade-ground, by Colonel Lyons, acting for Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.



SKETCHES FROM PALESTINE : MOUNT EBAL AND SHECHEM (NABLOUS).



MOUNT CARMEL AND THE KISHON.



SKETCHES FROM PALESTINE : THE SEA OF GALILEE.

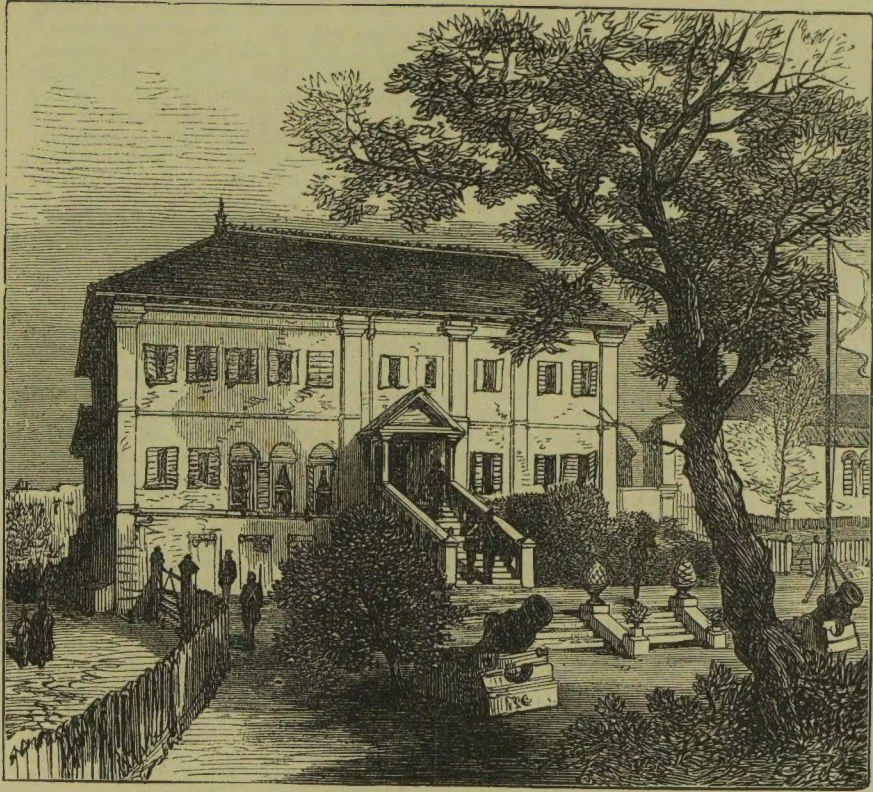


GIPSY-BOY DANCERS.



NURSERY TALES. BY W. C. T. DOBSON, R.A.

EARLY TO BED AND EARLY TO RISE
IS THE WAY TO BE HEALTHY, WEALTHY, AND WISE.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CAPE COAST.

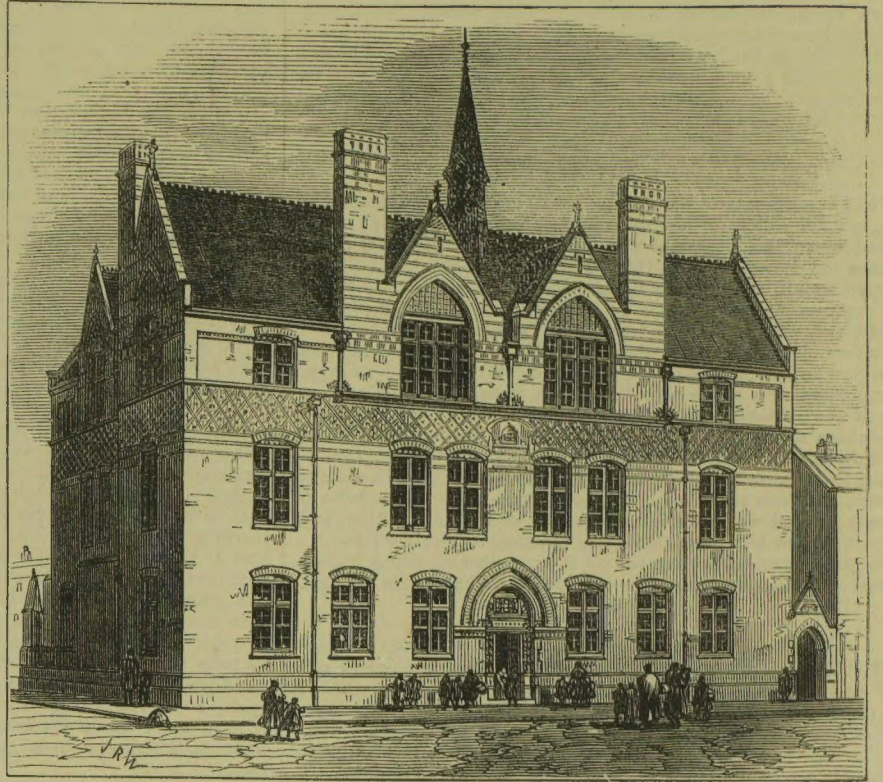
CAPE COAST CASTLE.

The tide of contemporary interests has already begun to drift public attention far away from the Gold Coast; but the local capital of the British settlements in that part of West Africa, which was the centre of so many excited feelings at the commencement of this year, is a place still claiming historical remembrance in the future, though its political importance may soon become a thing of the past. It seems likely, indeed, that the seat of Government will hereafter be removed from Cape Coast Castle to some less unhealthy place of abode for British official gentlemen. The old range of buildings, not without a certain stateliness, in which the representatives of England have dwelt since the time of Charles II., will perhaps be deserted or demolished. We now give a view of Government House, with its garden front, sketched by Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist with Sir Garnet Wolseley's expedition. In this garden, on Oct. 4, two days after his landing, Sir Garnet

convened a meeting of the Fantee kings and chiefs, assembled under two marquees, to discuss their joint action in the Ashantee War. Those native auxiliaries were of no service in the field.

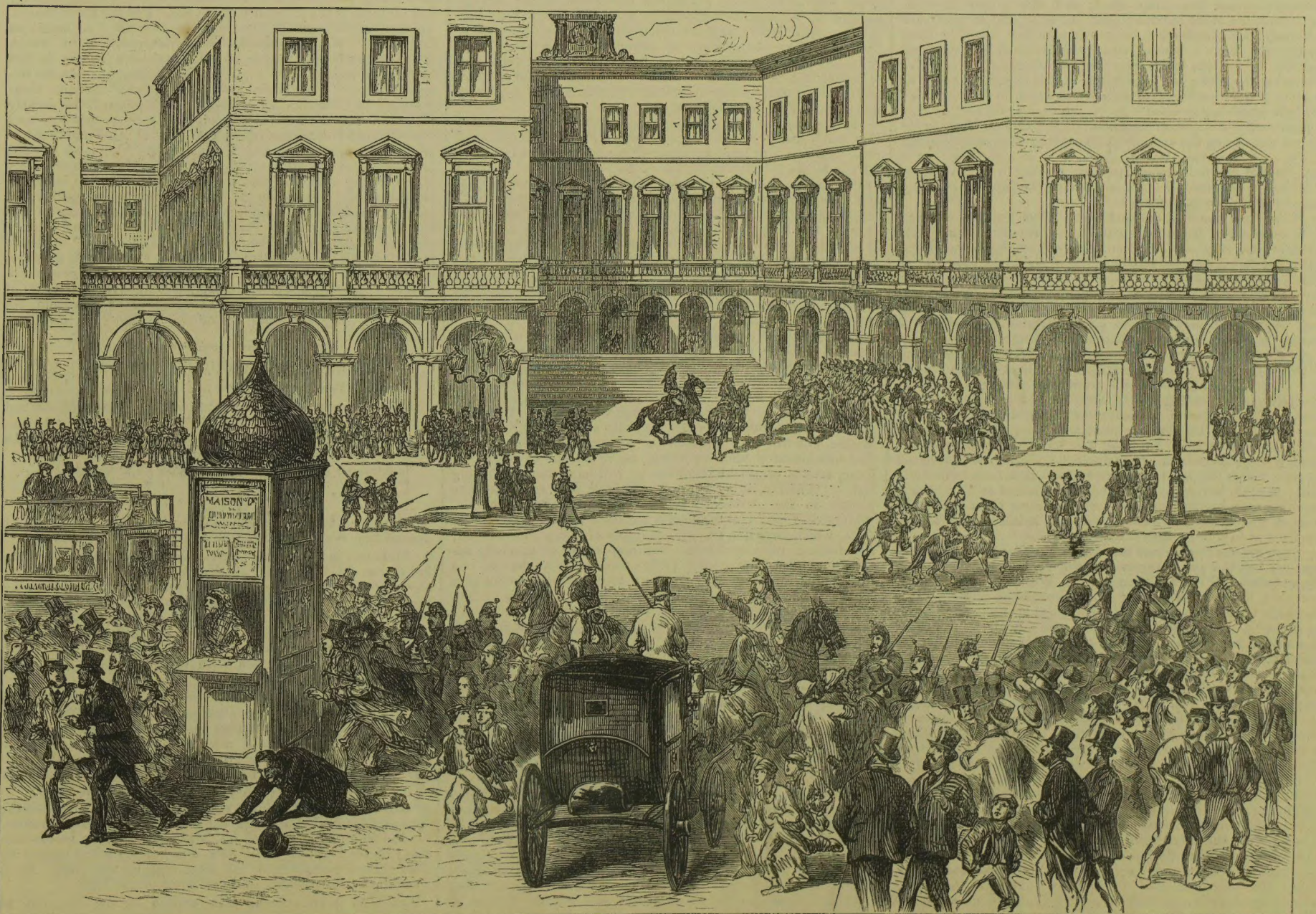
NEW SCHOOLS IN SOUTH LONDON.

The London School Board has been doing much good work in Southwark and Lambeth. A visit to the new schools lately built and opened for teaching in the districts traversed by the Old and New Kent Roads, east of the Borough, will gratify, we think, any friend of popular education. In Monnow-road, Blue Anchor-road, towards Southwark Park, is one of the best furnished and best managed of these new Board schools. That it is most acceptable to the people of the district seems to be proved by the fact that many more parents would gladly send their children if there were more room. The school building was designed by the architect, Mr. R. Plumbe, to accommo-



NEW SCHOOLS, HARPER-STREET, NEW KENT-ROAD.

date 1188, but the daily attendance last week was nearly 1300, and since the opening, on Jan. 4, hundreds have been turned from the doors. There are usually about 450 boys, 400 girls, and 450 infants. The head master, Mr. Lumley, has four assistant masters and six pupil teachers under him. An adult teacher is always present in every room to direct the work. Miss Bulcraig, the schoolmistress on the girls' side, has three assistant mistresses; and in the infant school Miss Campbell has three, besides the apprentice teachers. With this efficient staff, and with the best appliances, literary and mechanical, for simultaneous training and teaching, the business of the school is likely to be well performed. Another large and successful board school recently erected is that in Harper-street, New Kent-road, which belongs to the Lambeth division of the London School Board district. The building, of which Mr. Edis, Fitzroy-square, was the architect, is shown in our illustration. Its high-pitched roof, large upper windows, and tall chimney-stacks in front have rather an imposing aspect. The



PARIS MUNICIPAL GUARD DISPERSING THE CROWD AT THE ST. LAZARE RAILWAY STATION.

central entrance, in the main front, is for the infants; the entrance to the girls' school is at one side, and that to the boys' school is in Ripley-street, on the other side. This school is also in full operation. The new schools in Creek-road and Clifford-road, Deptford, were lately noticed. The Lambeth and Southwark members of the London School Board may fairly be congratulated upon such conspicuous monuments of their zeal for the provision of ample means to discipline and instruct the young Londoners on that side of the Thames. Ten or twenty years hence, let us hope, the world will be all the better for what is now daily taught in these schools.

THE PLACE DU HAVRE, PARIS.

The personal assault on M. Gambetta by a Bonapartist military man calling himself the Comte de St. Croix was narrated in our last, with the sentence of the Tribunal of Correctional Police upon the perpetrator of this outrage. The Municipal Guard, immediately after the scuffle at the St. Lazare terminus of the Versailles Railway, Place du Havre, cleared first the grand staircase and lobbies, and next the whole space outside the station, of a great crowd there assembled. None were allowed to pass in but those who were going to travel by the railway, and those who arrived by the trains were obliged at once to quit the station. It had for some time past been the daily practice of an idle multitude to assemble in the afternoon, at the hour when members of the National Assembly were returning from Versailles to Paris. Those who were favourites of the mob, or whose partisans had engaged a *claque* for their behoof, were greeted with sounds and gestures of applause. Others had to encounter less agreeable manifestations of feeling; and, in the present uncertain temper of the populace, it seems just as well that these irregular proceedings should have been stopped.

THE SEASON.

With the trees in Hyde Park in their fashionable summer suit of the brightest green—though the pretty little countrified rivulet not far from "the Corner" has long been little better than a sheet of dry and unsavoury mud; with the shutters taken down which through the winter have made almost every third house in the "best" squares a corpse stonily erect among its cheery companions; with the windows of Bond-street and Regent-street in a blaze of everything that is useless and expensive and fashionable, we see everywhere in their fullest bloom the glories of London society, those without whom "the Season" would not exist even as a name—the Swells.

Up and down Rotten Row, desiring, apparently, no wider field for their exertions, walk and trot gently cavaliers and dames innumerable, mounted on Tattersall's choicest—livery-stable keepers tell you there has not been such a Season for seven or eight summers; round the outer circle of the Park roll carriages filled with delicate, golden-haired maidens in pink, and stately Greek beauties in olive-green or deep violet; while here and there a four-in-hand sweeps by, with trim (if "tawny") Guardsmen and bright, laughing girls, in their lightest summer dresses, perched above a team of splendid bays; Regent-street and Bond-street are full of tightly-buttoned-up, frock-coated young men and eagerly-shopping maids; the Academy boasts its double eye-glasses of dowagers by the score, as well as its shovel hats of clerical dignitaries—shall I say by the hundred? (where do all the Academy Bishops spring from?); and in the evening the opera-houses brim over with duchesses in acres of lace and bushels of diamonds; while along every square are perpetual little canvas porticoes, and outspread carpets to save the feet of the Upper Ten from contact with anything so common as stone.

What must it cost, this "Season"? Walking through Grosvenor-square the other afternoon I saw a carriage waiting to receive a stout old lady perfectly well able to take care of herself; an able-bodied man was standing ready to open the carriage-door; a second, equally able-bodied, having flung open the door of the house, was striking an attitude of singular beauty on the mat; while a third stalwart menial acted as guard of honour outside the room from which her portly ladyship was preparing to issue. Is it too much to assume that from morning to night these three men had very little to do beyond welcoming the coming and speeding the parting guests of No. —, Grosvenor-square? And, if it is not, how much may we put down as the annual cost of the trio, who might, as far as the uninitiated eye can perceive, be fully replaced by one very little boy in buttons?

What does one four-in-hand cost? Five hundred a year? How much does Madame Delamode receive for a single ball-dress, or one of those still more overwhelming costumes in which our fair patricians appear before their Sovereign—and of which it would seem that so very little remains when they have at length succeeded in struggling home? Diamonds, opera-boxes, dinners, and dances—what sort of a bill does the Earl of Littlebury have to pay for these at the end of a season, in which, perhaps, none of his daughters have been "got rid of," not one of his impecunious sons has made a big match? No wonder the mortgages grow heavier, the idea of ever attempting to pay them off more widely remote, even the possibility of preventing a foreclosure less of a probability every year. If the star of Littlebury still diminishes, while that of Griggs, his linendraper (and mortgagee), increases daily, it can hardly be said to be altogether Griggs's fault, a thing for which Griggs is to be sneered at and hated by men whom he has saved more than once from immediate ruin; though, beyond question, he is an "awful cad," with less breeding than brains, and considerably clearer ideas of honesty than of h's—the which letter a man had better commit all the deadly sins in a body than leave out.

Such are the Season and its cost, in Park-lane and Belgrave-square; but there is a reverse to the medal. Let us go from Regent-street, West, to Regent-street, Westminster, of which, probably, fifty per cent of our readers never heard, though it is the main thoroughfare of a neighbourhood at least as populous as that of its aristocratic namesake a mile off. Here throughout the hottest summer are crowded together in narrow alleys and filthy lanes thousands of human beings who never know what it is to have a holiday, except in the dreadful time when they can get no work—many of whom never from year's end to year's end can really feel what buoyant, unclouded health is. Here, a grade higher, live thousands of working men, who, though they manage to keep body and soul together without aid from charity or workhouse, cannot afford to leave the close, unhealthy streets near their work, have not the twopenny or fourpenny a day it would cost them to travel to shop or factory betimes every morning from some more wholesome neighbourhood. Many of these men are, in their way, educated—thoroughly, if not highly; all are keen politicians. They go to the free reading-room, in Great Smith-street; they take in the *Beehive* or the *National Reformer*; and to them the Season is a perpetual grievance and irritation; its boundless and thoughtless luxury chafes them, struggling fiercely, as they must, for the bare necessities of life; they count up the cost of each four-in-hand, of every tiara of diamonds, every robe covered with priceless valenciennes;

nor do they forget whence was obtained the wealth with which all these are bought. Has not the *National Reformer* lately published a series of articles (eminently calculated to bring into brotherly union rich and poor), tracing to their somewhat unsavoury sources the fortunes of most of our "great families"? Can we expect the man of forty, who, to maintain his wife and children and improve himself, works hard and honestly, amid impure air and almost unavoidable dirt,—can we expect him, brought up so far from all the refining and softening influences of ease and comfort, to look with a very kindly eye upon the "young swell" who, doing nothing, thinking nothing—perhaps feeling nothing—spends every year the income of fifty working-men solely and selfishly on his own amusement? Can we hope that to him the Season, with its thousand glories and delights, is anything but a bitterness, a series of insults, a robbery (perhaps he thinks) of that which would give to his children health and gaiety, to himself leisure for thought and culture—to all, longer and healthier and better life?

What answer can we make to the cry of the pale, old-faced little ones, the savage growl of the mechanic, the earnest prayer of the political economist—pressing on with his terrible logic, careless what fire his words may light? Are they not both here—the misery of the many, the wealth, wasted by the hands of the few, that might relieve it? Both are here—as they ever have been.

That is our answer—they have ever been. Time is the father of Seasons. The swells of the present day live only as long use has made it their nature to live. We cannot expect the typical Guardsman, brought up to do nothing so artistically that in this special line no man in the world can rival him, to sacrifice his income and his idleness, to be laughed at, or put into a lunatic asylum, for the benefit of those members of another race, whom he knows only as "cads." Time has made him what he is; Time is gradually bringing round a reform. How many men with historical names and colossal incomes would a century ago have given up the best part of their time to help those who can hardly help themselves, to think and work for the untaught and overworked poor? How many do it to-day? The answer is a proud one for England; and these noblemen are every day lessening that danger of revolution of which those who do most to sow its seeds whisper with profound awe.

"There's a good time coming," it is to be hoped. In the meanwhile, let us take the "swells" as they are—and as they are it is not good to see them? What a great factory would smoky London be without these gleams of silk and velvet, these pink and blue and amber butterflies, the beautiful women's faces, the noble horses and stately riders, that stream each day along Hyde Park and Piccadilly—this laughing, chattering, glittering, useless crowd (as useless as bright flowers and sweet scents) that lights up the dull routine of business life, the sober men and women of all the year round, when, like the spring with its birds and blossoms in the country, in town from May to August the swells return to saunter through "the Season!"

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF WORKS IN BLACK AND WHITE.

The collection of drawings and designs in any material that does not yield colour in the ordinary sense, which is now on view at the Dudley Gallery, is rather superior to that of last year. A larger number of artists of position are among the contributors. If the engraving element is less widely represented, there is an increased proportion of work of autographic interest—i.e., studies from nature, many of them for pictures, etchings, and drawings for the wood-engraver. In this last section the works by English artists present a great variety of ability; but the excellence of the foreign etchers is, perhaps, not shown to more advantage than last season. The display contains much that is deserving of study, though it will probably prove of more interest to artists than the public. Many of the designs, (as well as the etchings) are, of course, not novel, they having been appropriated for finished pictures and water-colour drawings, or published in a printed form, particularly as wood-engravings.

In preparatory works of this kind it is not to be expected that many should present an importance demanding lengthened observation. Nor have we space either to attempt to criticise all the works of merit in detail, or to venture on so fertile a theme as the general principles of design, draughtsmanship, and effect, and the technicalities of drawing with "the point," the "stump," and the brush, or on wood and other materials, or with the burin, etching needle, aqua-fortis, and so forth. We shall therefore content ourselves with chronicling some of the more prominent successes, following their order on the walls, but grouping the contributions of a given artist together, and wishing it to be understood that when we limit ourselves to giving the title only we intend thereby to commend it to the visitors' attention.

We commence our survey, then, with No. 5, one of a series of small etchings after old masters, with the exception of a spirited portrait of Sir Richard Wallace after Baudry, by Jules Jacquemart, the eminent French etcher, whose name sufficiently guarantees their first-rate quality. No. 9 is a slight landscape sketch in charcoal by the late George Cattermole. There are other similar works by the same, as also a sketch by Sir David Wilkie, but why they are admitted we are at a loss to imagine. The exhibition should, we think, be restricted to works by living artists, otherwise its character will be in danger of being lost. "The Foundling" (13), by F. Holl, is a study for the picture in the Academy, and in some respects preferable. "Mont St. Père" (14) is one of ten studies by L. Lhermitte, *au fusin*, which have fine pictorial qualities of composition, effect, and feeling, often pathetic. We may name as specially admirable "The Pilgrimage" (162)—women in a church, one holding her infant to kiss a chasse containing the relics that have attracted the pilgrims—and the "Last Ceremony" (120), the church service for the dead, with the mourners round the coffin. Similarly impressive are the drawings (34 and 66) by J. F. Millet; "Study of a Head" (33), very ably foreshortened, by G. F. Watts; and other studies in red chalk and pencil, by the same, show the artist to be influenced by the great Italian masters as much as his paintings. No. 37, an etching after Turner, by P. Bracquemond. "Study of a Head" (49), very firmly drawn in chalk, by E. Armitage. No. 54 is one of several of the original sketches for the illustrations by G. Du Maurier, which have formed a leading attraction of *Punch* in late years. All of them, we need hardly say, evince a rare feeling for beauty and grace. "Sweet Seventeen" (63), by G. D. Leslie, exquisite in expression. Two heads of Capri girls (75 and 90), by F. Leighton, are distinguished by refinement; but far more extraordinary is a most elaborate pencil study, by the same artist, of a "Lemon Tree" (171), in which the forms of the stem, branches, sprays, leaves, and fruit are "made out" with a delicacy of outline which the eye can scarcely follow in its intricacy, yet which, on the closest examination, nowhere seems to fail in clearness and truth. "Peaceful Times" (76), by Marcus Stone. "The Isles of the Sea" (79), by F. Powell, a large study of general effect for the

picture in the Water-Colour Exhibition. No. 80, samples of E. Edwards's projected series of etchings illustrative of Old English Inns. "Monkey Tricks" (102), also No. 323, by that admirable artist-naturalist, J. Wolfe. "Thiers and Guizot" (115), by J. D. Linton. "Deserted" (116) and "Evensong" (191), two examples by S. Read of his skill in infusing sentiment into architectural subjects. "Stratford-on-Avon" (150), a delicate drawing in Indian ink by Mason Jackson. "Capital" (160) and "Labour" (185), by H. S. Marks, are two very thorough studies for the principal figures in the artist's Academy picture. Nos. 164 and 175 are two small but characteristic examples of Sir John Gilbert, to whom, probably, the arts of book and periodical illustration (and certainly ourselves) are more indebted than to any other artist. Small as are the sketches by this prince of illustrators under notice, they evince unrivalled facility both of invention and execution. How gracefully free, how suggestively playful, are the lines! How picturesque is the whole, how entirely devoid of the rigidity and hide-bound edginess of much recent illustration work! In "Choosing Models at Rome" (166) we have a humorous sketch by Miss Thompson. But more characteristic are the sketches of horse artillery in full gallop, "A Reminiscence of Woolwich" (190), and of charging cavalry suddenly reining up as the trumpet sounds the "Halt!"—a Reminiscence of Aldershot" (233). These sketches show a power of drawing the horse in full action, together with a spirit and vigour, that for a lady's work is most extraordinary, and for the display of which the "Calling the Roll" affords no opportunity. On the other hand, there is in these, as in some previous works, a tendency to clever exaggeration which we do not find in the Academy picture. "A Sea Fight" (172) is a very effective drawing by J. E. Hodgson. "Woods of Fontainebleau" (197), by H. Réyé, is a fine example of the capabilities of the somewhat neglected art of lithography. Nos. 215 and 216, two very clever hunting-subjects by W. Small. Other designs by this artist, particularly some illustrations to "Ninety-Three," are distinguished by great truth of character and effect, and powerful telling of the story. No. 222, a study of a lion, by Heywood Hardy, and No. 253, by the same. "Odds and Ends" (230), H. Herkomer. "Upper Valley of the Conway" (255), a study, large in style, by J. S. Raven. No. 270, a frame of sketches by A. Legros. The extremely elaborate engraving, by S. Cucinatto, of "L'Arche de Noé—le Déluge" (275), with its countless beasts and birds leaving the ark. "Schreckhorn, from the Waldspitz" (345), by A. Croft. "The late Lord Lytton" (409), by D. Langée. "In To" (426), by A. Hopkins. "Woodland Hunting" (427), by F. Taylor. "A Portrait" (439), by W. Britten, and "Hulks—Portsmouth Harbour" (444), by W. L. Wyllie.

There are, in addition to the preceding, designs of merit for the wood-engraver made for ourselves and other illustrated journals and books (the major part of which have already been published) by S. L. Fildes, H. Herkomer, G. G. Kilburne, G. Régamey, C. Green, R. Macbeth, E. J. Gregory, H. Paterson, J. Parker, F. Chester, and Percy Macquoid. Among the etchings not hitherto mentioned, which we regret we have not space to particularise, are those of P. Bracquemond, P. Rajon, M. Lalanne, Ernest George, Fortuny, M. T. Pierre, A. Appian, and A. Mongin. Lastly, there are good specimens of wood engraving by H. Harral, A. Sargent, the brothers Dalziel, W. J. Palmer, D. J. Anderson, J. Swain, and W. B. Murray. In the centre of the room is a plaster group by F. Dalou, of a mother and child, which has the charm of naturalness without the faults we have remarked in the group at the Royal Academy.

A number of Munich pictures are being exhibited in the rooms at 48, Great Marlborough-street, which for the occasion are called the "Munich Gallery." Among these are three cartoons by Kaulbach, the late director of the Munich Gallery. One of them is the "Amor and Psyche," a well-known design. Another is "James V. Opening the Scottish Parliament at Edinburgh," a comparatively weak composition, in which the disproportionate length of all Kaulbach's figures is not adequately redeemed by dignity of character or dramatic impressiveness. The third cartoon, "Peter Arbus Condemning a Heretic Family to the Flames," is greatly superior: it has much of the intensity of conception and expression of the master, though it is not of itself sufficient to justify to English eyes the artist's fame. There are several large oil-paintings in the old-fashioned style of German art which convey no idea of the recent art-revival in the Bavarian capital, such, for example, as Professor Conrad's painty and positive, unrefined and unimpressive "Lying in State of the Emperor Joseph II.," Professor Otto's heavy and clumsy piece of decoration, "The Triumph of Bacchus," Schorn's theatrical and badly-painted "Deluge," Professor A. Zimmermann's forcible-feeble "Finding of Moses," and the dreadfully opaque "Battle of the Granicus," by Gunkel. A view of Florence, by Kirchner, and some landscapes by Wenglein, are almost the only tolerable works among those of moderate dimensions.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN JULY.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Saturn during the morning hours of the 2nd day; she is near Mars on the 13th day, the day of New Moon; near Mercury on the 14th, Venus on the 16th, Jupiter on the 18th, and Saturn on the 29th. Her times of change are:—

Last Quarter	on the 6th	at 1 minute	after 6h.	in the afternoon.
New Moon	" 13th	" 28	" 4	" afternoon.
First Quarter	" 21st	" 32	" 1	" afternoon.
Full Moon	" 29th	" 43	" 4	" morning.

She is nearest to the Earth on the morning of the 7th, and most distant from it on the afternoon of the 20th.

MERCURY is an evening star till the 18th day, setting on the 3rd day at 9h. 27m. p.m., or 1h. 10m. after sunset, which interval gradually decreases to 52m. by the 8th day, to 29m. by the 13th day, and to 3m. only by the 18th day (the planet setting on this day at 8h. 9m. p.m.); and from July 19 to Sept. 1 he sets in daylight. He is in aphelion on the 9th, stationary among the stars on the 11th, near the Moon on the 14th, in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 26th, and near Mars on the 29th.

VENUS is an evening star; she sets on the 10th day at 9h. 54m. p.m., or 1h. 41m. after sunset; on the 20th day at 9h. 36m. p.m., or 1h. 32m. after sunset; and on the last day at 9h. 12m. p.m., or 1h. 25m. after the Sun. She is near the Moon on the 16th. The bright star Regulus (α Leonis) is near her about the middle of the month, being a little to the south of her till the 17th, and a little north of her after this day.

MARS sets on the 1st day at 8h. 29m. p.m., or 11m. after the Sun; on the 10th day the planet and Sun set nearly together. On the 20th day he rises at 3h. 39m. a.m., or 23m. before sunrise; on the last day at 3h. 33m. a.m., or preceding sunrise by 54m. He is due south at 11h. 51m. a.m. on the 15th. He is near the Sun on the 5th, and the Moon on the 13th.

JUPITER is an evening star, setting on the first day at 11h. 24m. p.m., or 3h. 6m. after sunset; on the 10th at 10h. 51m. p.m., or 2h. 38m. after the Sun; on the 20th at

10h. 14m. p.m.; and on the 30th at 9h. 37m. p.m., or 1h. 48m. after the Sun. He is due south at 4h. 15m. p.m. on the 15th. He is near the Moon on the 18th.

SATURN rises on the 1st at 9h. 57m. p.m., or 1h. 40m. after sunset, and is visible throughout the night; on the 7th at 9h. 29m. p.m., or 1h. 14m. after sunset; on the 17th at 8h. 49m. p.m.; and on the 27th at 8h. 8m. p.m., preceding sunset by 15m. only. He is due south on the 15th at 1h. 29m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 2nd, and again on the 29th.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR STEPHEN GLYNNE, BART.

Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, ninth Baronet, of Hawarden Castle, in the county of Flint, Lord Lieutenant of that county, and its M.P. from 1831 to 1847, died suddenly on the 17th inst. He was born Sept. 22, 1807, the elder son of Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, eighth Baronet, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Richard, second Lord Braybrooke. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was third class in classics in 1828 and graduated M.A. in 1831. In March, 1815, he succeeded to the title of Baronet, which was conferred, in 1661, on William Glynne, the son of the eminent Crown lawyer, Sir John Glynne, Lord Chief Justice under Cromwell, and which now becomes extinct, as Sir Stephen was never married. Sir Stephen had one brother, the Rev. Henry Glynne, Hon. Canon of St. Asaph, who died July 30, 1872, without male issue; and two sisters, the wife of the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M.P., and Mary, late Lady Lyttelton.

SIR J. R. WOLSELEY, BART.

Sir John Richard Wolseley, sixth Baronet, of Mount Wolseley, near Tullow, in the county of Carlow, J.P. and D.L., died there on the 20th inst. He was born June 24, 1834, the elder son of Sir Clement Wolseley, fifth Baronet, by Alice Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter of Peter Van Homrigh, Esq., M.P. for Drogheda, and succeeded to the baronetcy at his father's death, Oct. 30, 1857. Sir John served, as Lieutenant, 18th Royal Irish, in the Crimea, 1854-5. He married, Dec. 6, 1859, Frances Annabella, youngest daughter of the late Arthur Blennerhasset, Esq., M.P., of Ballyseedy, in the county of Kerry, and leaves four daughters. The title and estates devolve on his only brother, now Sir Clement James Wolseley, seventh Baronet, barrister-at-law. He was born July 25, 1837, and married, September, 1872, Constance, daughter of Colonel Radcliffe, R.A., and granddaughter and coheir of Colonel Sir J. W. Head-Brydges, M.P., of Wootton Court, Kent, by his wife, Lady Isabella Beresford, eldest daughter of George, first Marquis of Waterford. Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., cousin to the Baronet whose decease we record, is son of Garnet Joseph Wolseley, of the 25th Borderers, whose father, the Rev. William Wolseley, Rector of Tullycorbet, diocese of Clogher (which living he got from his aunt's husband, Dr. Garnet, Bishop of Clogher), was younger son of Sir Richard Wolseley, the first Baronet, of Mount Wolseley.

SIR F. MONTAGU-POLLOCK, BART.

Sir Frederick Montagu-Pollock, second Baronet, late of the Bengal Engineers, died at Thurlow, Clapham, on the 17th inst. He was born in 1815, the son of Field Marshal Sir George Pollock, Bart., G.C.B., Constable of the Tower of London, so famous for the forcing of the Khyber Pass, and was, consequently, nephew of the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, Lord Chief Baron. He was educated at Eton and at Addiscombe, and passed from the latter college into the Bengal Engineers. He succeeded to the title at the death of his father, in 1872, and assumed, in 1873, by Royal license, the prefix surname of Montagu, having married, in 1861, Laura Caroline, only surviving daughter of the late Henry Seymour Montagu, Esq., of Westleton Grange, Suffolk. By that lady, Sir Frederick leaves two sons and three daughters, viz., Sir Montagu Frederick Montagu-Pollock, now third Baronet, born in 1864; Percival William, born 1871; Constance Louisa, Eleanor Spencer and Beatrice Laura.

DR. HARDING.

The Right Rev. John Harding, D.D., late Bishop of Bombay, died on the 18th inst., at his residence, St. Helen's Lodge, Ore, Hastings. He was born in 1805, and was educated at Westminster School, and at Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. with classical honours, 1826. For some years he was honorary secretary of the Church Pastoral Aid Society, and in 1836 he was presented to the United Rectory of St. Andrew's and St. Anne's, Blackfriars (a Crown preferment), which living he held till 1851, when he was consecrated Bishop of Bombay. His Lordship retired in 1868.

COLONEL THOMSON.

Colonel Edward Thomson, C.S.I., of the Indian Army, Deputy Commissioner at Seetapore, the last surviving brother of his Grace the Archbishop of York, died at Paris on the 20th inst. He married Elizabeth, daughter of E. Dayrell, Esq., of Sillingston Dayrell, Bucks, and has left issue.

A sum of £10,000 has been subscribed at the Dublin Methodist Conference by a few gentlemen, at the instance of Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, to supplement a grant from the English Conference of £20,000 to a fund for ministers' superannuation and a ministers' widows' fund.

The annual show of the Berks and Hants Agricultural Society was opened on Tuesday at Reading, the weather being everything that could be wished. It was admitted on all hands that the show was the best which the society has yet held. The display of horses beat that at the Bath and West of England meeting a fortnight since; while the cattle could not have been excelled anywhere. The dog show, a new feature, was a decided success.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

E. ORSINI, Tuscany.—Nos. 1 and 4 are very good. They have been marked for insertion. Nos. 2 and 3 are too easy for publication.

AN IRISH RECTOR.—Transparent in the extreme. VICTOR GORGAS.—Somewhat below your customary standard.

TYGO.—Promising, but too simple.

J. J. R.—The mate is very obvious, and by no means piquant.

F. DE B. DEVENTER.—No. 7 appears to be soluble by 1. P. takes B (ch). No. 8 undoubtedly admits of a second solution, beginning 1. B. to Q. 7th, &c.; and No. 10 plays itself.

J. W. R., Toronto.—Many thanks. They shall have every attention.

H. B. R.—We have no recollection of it.

E. C. P., Wirksworth.—The "Chess-Player's Handbook" will give you the information required; published by Messrs. Bell and Daldy, York-street, Covent-garden.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1580 has been received since the publication of the former list from D. D.—E. W. H.—Sigm.—John and Tom—Manfred and Man Friday—W. S. G.—R. M.—Conrad—J. Sowden—Luxor—M. P.—A. N.—F. M.—Charley and Hargrave—Sawney—D. G.—T. W. P.—Viola—Nemo—Major H.—S. W. E.—Candice—Verona—Victor Gorgias—Truespenny—L. S. D.—H. F. E. of Auckland—E. S. G.—Ferdinand and Miranda—W. E. B.—W. M.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1581 has been received from Alpha—H. A. N.—W. V. G. D.—Highfield—J. Dale of Oley—D. C. L.—Rue Founsey—Peter—E. G.—W. Mawer, Sheffield—W. Airey—W. G. Wood—G. H. V.—Ada and Kate—Dumpling—A. L. M. G.—East Marden—Inagh—Cunningham—B. B.—Dr. G. Thomson—Pip—Ernest and Laura—G. B.—F. S.—W. B. E.—Sarah and Peggy—Juvenis—D. B. W.—A. Wood—Polymetis—Emile Frau—Trevor—M. H. Moorhouse—M. P.—M. Payne, Abingdon—Victor Gorgias—W. S. B.—J. Sowden—Big Ben—C. Scott—Malden—Leo—C. W. Hancock—Tom—H. M. S. Favorite—Nemo—Seymour Taylor—Sam—Wee—Mee—Peterson—Nota—Plan-chetto—Laurence Stanley—R. E. W.—Eugenio—Comas—J. E. A.—Dis—M. G.—Lille—Newcastle—W. S. B.—Senex—Prosperine—Le Val.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1582 has been received from Emile Frau of Lyons—M. P.—W. S. B.—E. B. C.—Senex—O. R.—W. Airey—J. Sowden—L. S. D.—Felix—W. V. G. D.—Queen's Knight—Oban—T. W. of Canterbury—Oliver—Wowley—Marcus—Try-Again—C. H. E.—Tadmor—P. W. S.—M. D.—Le crime—Edmund and George—W. B.—F. H. C.—R. T. V.—S. P. Q. B. of Bruges—H. Driver—Presis—Mopas—Box and Cox—Howard—Jerry—Manfred and Man Friday—Eidolon—Pip—Stanley—Ferdinand and Miranda—E. F. O.—W. G. L.—J. V. P.—C. M. T.—Charley and Rose.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1582.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.

1. Q. to K 4th. Any move. 2. Gives mate, accordingly.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1583.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.

1. Q. to K sq. K to Kt 8rd. 3. Kt to K B 4th. Mate.

2. Q. to K R 5th (ch). K takes Q.

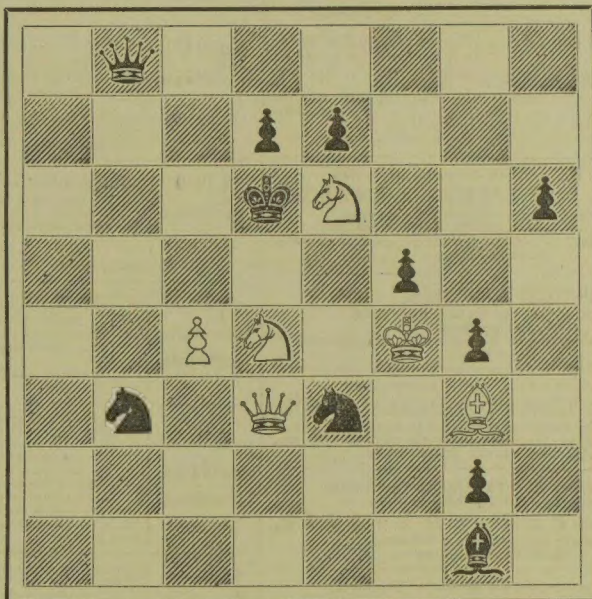
*1. 2. Q. to K 2nd (ch). K to K 5th. 3. Q. gives mate, accordingly.

K takes Kt, or other move.

PROBLEM NO. 1584.

By Dr. GOLD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this society will be held at the Masonic Hall, Birmingham, during the week from Monday, Aug. 3, to Saturday, Aug. 8, when the following prizes will be offered for competition:—

Class 1.—Open to provincial amateurs on becoming members of the association by a subscription of at least one guinea. The first prize will be of the value of £12; the second, £5; the third, £3; the fourth, £2. It is proposed that only twelve members compete in this class; if more than twelve entries, the committee to select the twelve who in its judgment seemed the strongest. A challenge prize will be given to the player who first wins three times the association's first prize in class 1, the present guaranteed value (£30) to be raised to £40 (funds permitting); the winner (if the prize be of full value) to give the value of the annual class prize towards the fund for a new challenge prize.

Class 2.—Open to members not strong enough for class 1. If twelve entries, there will be four prizes—£7, £4, £2, £1. If the entries in this class should be numerous, arrangements would be made for its division into sections of equal strength, with separate prizes for each section.

Class 3.—First prize, £4; others, £2, £1 10s., and £1 (if sufficient number of entries).

There will be a general handicap arranged during the early part of the meeting of eight, sixteen, or thirty-two players. Two, four, or six prizes, according to number of entries. Prizes (if thirty-two players)—£10, £4, £4, £2, £2, and £1.

No prize will be given in any class in which there are not at least six entries.

Play will commence at six o'clock on the Monday evening, and be continued each day during the week, from ten o'clock till three o'clock, and from seven p.m. till half-past eleven.

Communications and subscriptions may be sent either to the hon. secretary and treasurer, B. W. Fisher, Esq., Berkeley Hall, Cheltenham; or to the local hon. secretary, S. G. Kempson, Esq., who will be happy to give any information respecting hotels and lodgings, Clarendon, Bristol-road, Birmingham.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

A chess-match took place on Saturday, the 13th inst., between the South London and Endeavour Chess Clubs, resulting in favour of the latter. The return match is expected to take place in July.

DR. LINDE'S HISTORY OF CHESS.—The first volume of this elaborate work has, we hear, passed through the press, and in a few days it will probably be in the hands of the public. Upon the completion of his "History" Dr. Linde intends to publish a kindred work, under the title of "Three Centuries of Chess—1495-1795," in which complete translations of Lucena, Damiano, Polerio, the Latin MS. (Gottinger), Bertin, Allgaier, and several other chess authors will be given.

PROBLEM TOURNEY OF THE BRITISH CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The committee appointed to examine and decide upon the merits of the competing sets of problems in this tournament have at length made their award. Forty-five sets were contributed in all, and to nine of these, bearing the following mottoes, the prizes have been adjudged—namely, to "Look after the cabbie," first prize; "Ultima Thule," second; "Hoc ardua vincere docet," third; "Why so, prithee?" fourth; "The best-laid schemes of mice and men gang at a gley," fifth; "All's well that ends well," sixth; "Auf wiedersehen," seventh; "Ludinus effugium belli," eighth; "Work for money but think for honour," ninth.

DEATH OF MR. STAUNTON.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Mr. Howard Staunton, who for many years has had charge of this column. He died quite suddenly on Monday last. We hope to be able to give a portrait of Mr. Staunton next week, until when we reserve his memoir.

Archæology of the Month.

Sir John Lubbock, Bart., read to the Anthropological Society a paper on the Discovery of Stone Implements in Egypt, and Professor Owen a paper on the Ethnology of Egypt, in which he drew a picture of the high state of civilisation attained by the Egyptian race, illustrating by photographs, maps, and diagrams done six thousand years ago.

By an interesting letter on Ancient Rome from Mr. J. H. Parker, Oxford, we learn that the whole length of the Forum Romanum is cleared out down to the pavement, with part of the Via Sacra, the Summa Via Sacra, and the Coliseum. The work is going on steadily, under the direction of Signor Rosa.

Ancient British remains have been found at Ikley, near the Midland Railway station, including the outline of a human form, as if embedded in ordinary brick-clay, and jet ornaments and a rude statue.

Extensive ruins have been found some miles east of Florence, on the Gila river; the principal remains being a fortified palace with towers and moat.

The Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society have met in the Guildhall, Norwich, when there were exhibited coloured drawings of the relic-chamber, and panels painted with representations of saints, found during the alterations at the church of Horsham, St. Faith's. For their estimate the Corporation were termed "a pachydermatous set" and "ruthless Goths."

A paper has been read to the Society of Biblical Archæology on the Cylindrical Black Granite Altar at Nactarhebor, Turin, by Joseph Bonomi. In a second note, by Mr. H. Fox Talbot, the following sentences were added to show that the Assyrian literature was not confined solely to inscriptions upon tablets of baked clay:—"In the night-time bind around the sick man's head a sentence taken from a good book" (for a charm); and "Care not to save the newly-written books."

Messrs. Hogarth, of Mount street, Grosvenor-square, have on view a picture representing the river-side of Westminster, with the landing of Catherine of Braganza at the Palace of Whitehall, attended by the civic authorities. The picture is probably the work of Thomas Wyck, sometimes called Van Wyck, who came to England at the Restoration and settled here.

Mr. H. Willett, F.G.S., secretary to the Sub-Wealden Exploration Fund, reports that 900 ft. out of the 1000 ft. contracted for have been nearly reached. It is stated that £500 are at once needed for lining-tubes, and at least £250 additional for every 100 ft. below 1000 ft.

Sir Gardner Wilkinson has presented to Harrow School his collection of coins, numbering about 1000, he having founded his museum at the school, with his large and most valuable collection of Egyptian, Greek, and other antiquities.

The "History of the Coinage of Syracuse," by Mr. Barclay Head, of the British Museum, is in the press. It will be accompanied by autotype plates, exemplifying the progress of Greek art, as shown on the coins of Syracuse, the magnificent medallions of which city are so well known to numismatists.

Of coal-field extension an important problem has been solved. The "thick coal" of South Staffordshire has been passed through in the sinkings of Sandwell Park, and found to be six yards in thickness. This extension of the South Staffordshire coal in an easterly direction is of the utmost importance to that district.

A transcript of John Lydgate's Chronicles, 570 pages, entirely in the autograph of John Stow, has just been discovered. In the same volume is bound "The boke of Eneydos," compiled by Vyrghyle, Caxton, 1490.

A mosaic picture, by Salviati, of "The Risen Saviour," has been fixed at the western end of the Morning Chapel of St. Paul's Cathedral, as a memorial to the late Venerable Archdeacon Hale, Master of the Charterhouse.

Mr. Murray announces for publication "The Ecclesiastical and Secular Architecture of Scotland: the Abbeys, Churches, Castles, and Mansions," by Thomas Arnold, M.R.I.B.A.; accompanied by illustrations, plans, views, &c., uniform with Mr. Fergusson's "History of Architecture."

There has been read to the Chester Archæological Society a paper endeavouring to show that a tomb lately opened in the cathedral is that of Ralph Higden, the author of the "Polychronicon."

Mr. Leveson Gower has exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries a pewter chalice found on the site of the old church at Titsey, Surrey. This chalice had probably been interred with the body of an ecclesiastic, many such examples having been found. The Company of Merchant Taylors have also exhibited two horsecloths belonging to that company, one date 1480, *circiter*; the other about 1520. The subjects embroidered on the flaps of the pall relate chiefly to the life of John the Baptist, patron of the company.

From the new discoveries of Troy we learn that, besides the large slabs discovered at Hassarlik at 30 ft. depth, a more ancient pavement has been found. While the stratum which Dr. Schliemann and other Euhemerists assign to Priam and his family extends only from 23 ft. to 32 ft. below the surface, these new excavations reach from 30 ft. to 53 ft. Those who believe that there must be some kind of historical foundation for all mythological and epic poetry will have to assign this new stratum to Laomedon, Priam's father, whose Ilium was destroyed by Hercules "with only six ships and fewer men."

Dr. Gross, the author of "Les Habitations du Lac de Brienne," in which all the stations in that lake of the stone and bronze ages are described in detail, has just presented to the Archæological Museum of Berne a hatchet of nephrite, a rare stone found only in Eastern Asia, which in the lake dwellings of Switzerland is an unsolved puzzle.

Mr. J. W. Grover has exhibited to the British Archæological Association forgeries of daggers and keys; portions of a gypsire found in the City, sixteenth century; and shoes of late fourteenth century, found at Billingsgate.

The Rev. S. M. Mayhew exhibited to the Association a brooch of hard white metal, representing the crescent moon, with pearly edges, within which rests the sun in full splendour, surmounted by an estolle of eight wavy rays, fifteenth century; a hawking pouch, early fifteenth century; two plaques of very thin latten, embellished with brilliant red, blue, white, and gold lacquer, one of the lateral facings of a feretrum or shrine of Nuremberg manufacture, of the sixteenth century; and also two polychrome paving-tiles, and two wall-tiles (fifteenth to seventeenth centuries), a Fulham-ware cup, and various rare specimens of Saxon and Romano-British fictilia found at Colchester and in London.

There have been read to the Archæological Institute "Notes upon the Burial of the Body and Heart of Abbot Roger de Norton in St. Alban's Abbey." In the third paper Mr. Clark and Mr. Greaves referred to other and singular examples of heart burial, Mr. Greaves quoting the instance of the bequest of his heart to the Abbey of Dieulacres by Ralph, Earl of Chester, during his lifetime. The chairman exhibited an original kitchenier's account of the Abbey of Tewkesbury, A.D. 1385-6; and a portable reliquary, in nine compartments, in each of which are still existing the relics placed there in the fifteenth century, which had belonged to an Italian refugee monk. The numerous other items exhibited exceed our limits to enumerate.

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